

A
COMPENDIOUS and RATIONAL
INSTITUTION
OF THE
LATIN TONGUE,

With a Critical DISSERTATION
on the ROMAN CLASSICS,
in a Chronological Order.

By THOMAS BOWLES, D.D. *R*

Tendimus in Latium.

O X F O R D,

Printed in the Year MDCCXL.

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ROMAN CLASSICS, in a Chrono-
logical Order.

THE INTRODUCTION.

I HERE present the Reader with the Rules in English for the Learning of Latin, because, in every Branch of Knowledge, it is natural to pass from what is known and clear, to what is unknown and obscure.

Grammar is the Art of expressing properly the Relations of Things by Construction of Words. And from hence there naturally arise four Parts of Grammar, viz.

Orthography,
Orthotony,



Analogy,
Syntax.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

O Rthography speaks to the Eyes as well as the Ears, gives Consistence to sounds, and Colour to Thoughts, teaching us to express or represent the living Speech by Characters or Letters.

CHAP. I.

Of Letters.

The Latin Letters are thus written.

The Capital } A B C D E F G H I J o d L M N O P
Letters. } Q R S T U V a u X Y Z.

The Small } a b c d e f g h i j o d l m n o p q r
Letters. } s t u v a u x y z.

Letters are divided into Vowels and Consonants.

A Vowel is a Letter denoting a full and perfect Sound of it self, and without which there can be no Syllable. Of these there are five; *a e i o u*; whereof *i* is sometimes supply'd by the Greek *y*.

Of Vowels compounded are made seven Diphthongs, expressing the sound of two Vowels in one Breath or Syllable; as, *a æ ai au ei eu ul*. *A* sounds as *aw*, *i* as *ee*. The Ancients sometimes confounded the *e* and the *i* in writing, and evidently did so in pronunciation. From whence doubtless it comes to pass, that these Letters are Indifferently used in certain Cases of the third Declension. Hence also it happens, that as the *e* in the Diphthong *ei* was scarce sounded, and the *i* only almost heard, this last Letter has remain'd single in certain words, as *annus pro omneis*, which is very frequent in Sallust. The Vowel *u* was pronounced *ou*, with a peculiar Grace and Softness. We have still some little remains of it in such words as have
u be-

ORTHOGRAPHY.

9

u before *m* or *n*, as *dominum*, *dederunt*. *Æ* and *æ* are pronounced as a strong *e*. It is greatly to be wish'd that we had more Letters expressive of vocal Sounds; or marks on those we have, to ascertain their Power in the same Syllable; for we pronounce *a* in *mālus* and *mālus*, *pāter* and *māter* with the same Sound, which we can scarcely think the Latins did.

A Consonant is a Letter that is to be sounded with a Vowel, and by which the sound of the Vowels is variously determined.

Consonants are divided into

Mutes,

Liquids, and double compendia-
ry Consonants.

b c d f g jod p q t van, l m n r, x z.

Mutes are Consonants not sounding without a Vowel. The sound of *c* before all Vowels is never as *s*, but is invariably the same with the exploded *k*; so that *cado*, and *sedo*; *capi*, and *sepi*; *census*, and *sensus*; *cicer*, and *sifer*; *cygni*, and *signi*; and innumerable Words besides having the same sound with *us*, introduce a strange Confusion in Words and Things, contrary to the ancient Usage of Greece and Rome. In like manner the Greeks and Romans always, and before all Vowels, pronounced *g* as a hard Letter, sounding *γῆος* and *genus*, *γῆας* and *gigas*, as we do *get* and *give*, and never as we do in *generation* and *ginger*; which irregular and uncertain pronunciation of this Letter, together with our different sound of the Vowels, makes our Latin, tho' ever so pure, almost unintelligible to Foreigners.

The name of Liquid imports that easy Motion, whereby those Letters nimbly glide away after a Mute in the same syllable. *L* is suited to soft and easy Descriptions. *M* has a very thick and heavy sound, and therefore it was formerly cut off at the End of a Word; and even when it was wrote, it was scarce
pro-

pronounced. But this Smoothness and Grace in the Pronunciation we know nothing of. The Letter *r* is particularly used by Poets in describing Motion, Noise, Indignation, or Violence.

Double Compendiary Consonants comprize two Powers under one Character, *x* being an Abbreviature of *c* and *s*, or of *g* and *s*; and *z* of *d* and *s*. The *z* was pronounced by the Latins with great Smoothness, which diffused an agreeable Charm thro' a Discourse; and it answer'd almost to our *s* between two Vowels; as in the word *Muse*.

H is not to be consider'd as a Letter, but only as an Aspirate, or a Note of rough Breathing; and this Aspiration the Ancients strongly sounded, especially before the Vowels, which added great Force and Grace to the Pronunciation.

The Letter *s* is admitted into no Class in the Distribution of the Alphabet, and it is called hissing from the sound it makes; for which reason it used formerly to be cut off at the End of a Word. From all which Observations we may easily conclude, that the Romans had a thousand Delicacies in their Delivery, which we are strangers to.

Capitals begin Periods, Proper Names, Verses, Emphatical Words, and are Prænominal, Compendiary, and Numeral.

The Numeral Capitals are seven; namely, *I V X L C D M*. *I* signifies one, because 'tis made by one stroke of the Pen, and so, being the smallest Letter, is put for the smallest Number. *V* denotes five, because the Roman Weight of five Ounces was of that Shape. *X* stands for ten, which is twice five, and made of two *V*'s, one at the Top, and the other at the Bottom. *C* the first Letter of Centum signifies an hundred, which *C* was anciently writ *E*, making the Curve angular, and half of it will be *L* for fifty, analogically to *V* five, as being half an *X* ten. But some account for
the

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the use of the Latin Numeral L, instead of N the Greek Numeral for fifty, the most ancient Greeks using L for N, which we still herein retain; as, *Lympha* from Νύμφη. M, being the first Letter of *Mille*, is therefore used for a thousand; which M was formerly writ CIƆ, and so the half of that IO, or D for quicker writing being drawn close together, is five hundred.

If a less Number stands before a greater, the less must be subtracted from the greater; as, IV, 4. IX, 9. XL, 40. &c.

If a less number follows a greater, the less must be added to the greater; as, VI, 6. XI, 11. LX, 60. CX, 110. &c.

C H A P. II.

Of Syllables.

A Syllable is the Sound of one Vowel or Diphthong, either with, or without Consonants, in one Breath. And it is either pure, when one Vowel is sounded distinctly after another in the same Word; or mixt; when blended with the preceeding Consonant.

When a Consonant stands between two Vowels, let it be sounded with the latter.

A Mute and Liquid between two Vowels go usually with the latter.

In Words, where Consonants are variously mix'd, the best way is to divide the Syllables according to the Pauses usually made between them in Pronunciation, as being the most natural and instructive Method to Beginners.

C H A P. III.

Of Interpunctions, and other Marks in Writing.

Interpunctions, or Points of Distinction, regulate the Accent of the Voice in Reading, and are so absolutely

solutely necessary to the better understanding of what we write and read, that, without a strict Attention to them, all writing would be confus'd, and liable to many Misconstructions. For the very same Words, differently pointed, will bear a very different Interpretation. And without right Pointing, it is impossible to read any thing, at first View, with proper Accent and Cadence of Voice. So that to read with Gracefulness, and to understand with Ease, is the advantage of nice Pointing.

The Interpuncts, consider'd as Intervals in reading, are only four, viz. a Comma, Semicolon, Colon, and Period: and these bear a kind of Musical Proportion of Time one to another.

A Comma (,) makes but a small Distinction at the shortest Pause, while the Reader may tell one.

A Semicolon (;) makes a full Distinction at the Subdivisions of a Colon, while the Reader may tell two.

A Colon (:) makes a fuller Distinction dividing the whole Period, while the Reader may tell four.

A Period (.) makes the fullest Distinction, while the Reader may tell six; and it concludes both the Sense and the Sentence.

There are two Vicarious Points, which are called Notes of Affection; namely, an Interrogation, and an Exclamation.

An Interrogation (?) asks a Question, and it requires the same time as a Period. The Voice must be kept from falling, the Person, who asks the Question, being suppos'd to be in Suspence and Expectation of an Answer.

An Exclamation (!) is used in admiring, applauding, or bemoaning; and it requires the Elevation of the Voice, and the same time as a Period.

There are also other Accidental Marks; as a Parenthesis, an Hyphen, a Diaeresis, and an Apostrophe.

A Parenthesis () incloses incidental Sentences with

ORTHOTONY.

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two Semicircles, and they have so little Connexion, that they do not break the Sense, if omitted.

An Hyphen (-) connects the Syllables of a Word writ partly at the end of one Line, and partly, for want of room, at the beginning of the next; and it also joins two Words into one.

A Diæresis (· ·) is a mark of Separation, dividing Diphthongs, and making two Syllables of that which, without the mark, would be but one.

An Apostrophe (') is the mark of some Letter left out for quicker Pronunciation.

ORTHOTONY.

Orthotony treats of the right Pronunciation of Syllables according to Accent and Quantity.

As we cannot pronounce a Letter or Syllable without giving it a Quantity, and making it either, short, long, or indifferent; so Orthotony is naturally the second part of Grammar, since it treats of the Quantity of Letters and Syllables, which is not only the Spring of Poetical Measures, but is the Harmony of Oratory as well as Poetry. And therefore 'tis without reason, that Grammarians, wholly intent upon Poetry, have made Orthotony the fourth part of Grammar, as if it was of no use in Prose, and was conversant about nothing but Metrical Feet.

CHAP. I.

Of Accent and Quantity.

Accent is the raising and falling of the Voice in the pronouncing of Words. There are three sorts of Accents, an Acute, a Grave, and a Circumflex.

B

An

An Acute is a Musical Term, and is an Elevation or Tension of the Voice in the pronunciation of a Word.

A Grave is likewise a Musical Term, and is a Depression or Remission of the Voice, descending in the Scale of Musick, or falling from a higher to a lower Degree of Sound.

The Circumflex is constituted by the Union of the Acute and Grave, and is a kind of Undulation or Waving of the Voice.

The Romans distinguished the Accent from Quantity, and knew very well how to raise a Syllable without making it long.

Quantity is the Measure of every Syllable, and the time to be taken up in pronouncing it, according to which some are called short, others long, and others common. The Proportion between a long, and short Syllable, is that of two to one, tho' in some Words the Difference is so small, that the same Syllable may be long or short, as the Measure of the Verse requires; but such a Syllable in Prose is generally short.

A Vowel before two Consonants, or a double Letter, is long by Position, or by reason of the place where it stands. In lengthning Vowels by Position, it is indifferent whether both Consonants be in the same Word; or they be divided between the end of that, and the beginning of the next; that is, whether the Position be necessary or accidental. As *h* is rather an Aspirate, than a Letter; so it makes no Position, and hinders no Elision.

A short Vowel before a Mute and a liquid is common. Mute Consonants concern'd in this Position are these seven, *b c d f g p t*: and of the Liquids there are only two, *l* and *r*. The reason of this variable Measure in the Vowel, is the different Division of Syllables, on each side the Mute and Liquid. So that the Production of Vowels by Position is not merely the placing of a Vowel before two Consonants, but
it's

It's Coalescence into a Syllable with the former of them. When therefore, the Mute and Liquid must be divided; 'tis thought not so allowable to make the preceding Vowel common.

One Vowel before another, in distinct Syllables of the same Word, is always short; excepting *e* in the Genitive and Dative of the fifth Declension. Nevertheless *e* is short in *fidei*, *spei*, *rei*. In Genitives in *ius*, the *i* is generally common; unless in *alterius*, where it is always short, and in *alius*, where it is always long. But these Words which are common in Verse, are long in Prose. *Fi* in *fio* is also long, unless *e* and *r* immediately follow; as in *fierem*, *fieri*. In Words of a Greek Original the Vowel before another is commonly long.

When, by the quicker pronunciation of two Vowels, there happens a Coalescence in their Sound, that mixture produces a Diphthong, and then of two Sounds singly short is made one long Syllable; unless a Vowel follows, as in *præire*, *præustus*, *præamplus*.

These Præpositions *à*, *de*, *e*, *se*, *di*, *pro*, are long in Composition; only *di* in *dirimo* and *disertus* is short. *Re* is short, except in *refert*, when it signifies, it imports; because it does not come from the Preposition, but from the Substantive *Res*. The other Prepositions are short; except *pro*, which is sometimes long, sometimes short, and sometimes common.

Perfect Tenses consisting of two syllables have their first Syllable long; as, *Vēni*, *vīdi*, *vīci*. Except *Bibi*, *dēdi*, *fidi* from *findo*, *scīdi*, *stēti*, *tūli*. Perfect Tenses consisting of three Syllables, by a repetition of the first, have the first short; as, *pēpendi*, *tētendi*, &c.

In judging of the Quantity of Verbs, the Vowel must be observ'd which is the Characteristic of the Conjugation; that is, *a* in the first Conjugation is long, except only in *Do* and it's Compounds; *e* in the second is long; *e* in the third is short, and *i* in the fourth is long.

The Perfect Tense of the Subjunctive Mood hath the Penultimate Plural short; as, *amaverimus, amaveritis*; and the Future Tense of this Mood has it's Penultimate Plural long; as, *amaverimus, amaveritis*: But in Verse this Penultimate of the Future is common.

A Final declined, except in the Ablative Case and in the Imperative Mood, is generally short; a Final undeclined is generally long.

E final is generally short.

I final is generally long. But *mihi, tibi, sibi, ubi, ibi*, are either long or short.

O final is common, except in Datives and Ablatives, Monosyllables, and in some Abverbs.

U final is long, *y* is short.

Words ending in *b d l n r t* are generally short.

C is generally long.

As and *Es* final are for the most part long.

Is final is generally short, except in the oblique Cases Plural, and in the second Person singular of Verbs which form *itis* in the Plural.

Os final is generally long.

Us is generally short.

And *Us* is short without exception.

The Use of these few Rules are not so much intended for Versifying, as for the sake of true Pronunciation. But because the Quantity and Measure of Syllables are of a vast Extent, it is more advisable for the Scholar to read with Care and Attention the most celebrated Roman Poets, who will with delight instruct him in all the Niceties of a graceful Utterance, enrich his Fancy with many beautiful Ideas of Things, and furnish his Judgment with a great Variety of Notions. I shall therefore add a brief Account of Poetical Measures, in the several Kinds of Verses which are most in esteem.

CHAP. II.

Of Verification.

A Verse is an orderly Train of Poetic Measures, confined to a certain number of Feet.

A Foot is a distinct Movement of two or three Syllables, in each Step or Cadence of a Verse. The Powers and Names of these Feet are as follow :

The Dissyllable Feet are,			The Trissyllable are,		
Pyrrhic	υ υ	<i>Pius.</i>	}	Tribrac	υ υ υ <i>Dominus.</i>
Iambic	υ -	<i>Amans.</i>		Dactyl	- υ υ <i>Eligit.</i>
Trochee	- υ	<i>Ardet.</i>		Anapest	υ υ - <i>Animas.</i>
Spondee	- -	<i>Cælum.</i>		Molofs	- - - <i>Cælestes.</i>

These Measures of two and three Syllables are sufficient to explain all Poetic Numbers.

The Pyrrhic is very rapid, but neither magnificent nor weighty.

The Iambic is a lively Measure, and, from it's Simplicity, and Proximity to common Discourse, is peculiarly proper and natural for the Stage.

The Trochee is an effeminate Foot, and agreeably adapted to express weak and languid Motions.

The Spondee is weighty and majestic, and has an even and steady Pace.

The Tribrac is very rapid, but low and of no weight.

The Dactyl imitates brisk Motion and nimble Strokes, is chiefly accommodated to the Beauty of Harmony, and is the greatest Ornament of Heroic Verse.

The Anapest is a very sprightly Foot, and of a Movement proper to excite and enrage.

The

The Moloss is Sublime and Majestic in the Slowness of it's Measures.

We learn, from this Variety of Measures, the Method of signifying Motions, and Actions, and all the Passions by Sounds. So that Measures, instead of being Fetters to Sense, are in readiness to run along with the warmth of Rapture, and to give a farther Representation, in the Correspondence of their Sounds to what they signifie. Thus *Virgil* very aptly applies the Spondee, that the Sound of his Words may be a kind of Echo expressive of his Sense.

Illi inter sese magnâ vi Brachia tollunt.

And in like manner he accommodates the Dactyl to the Motions intended to be expressed by it.

Stare loco nescit, micat auribus, & tremit artus.

One would here think it should have been *ures*, as well as *artus*. But the Case is elegantly chang'd, to express the quick motion of the Ears in the Dactyl; the Sondee being insufficient to convey that Idea.

Soft is the Strain when Zephyr gently blows,
And the smooth Stream in smoother numbers flows;
But when loud Surges lash the Sounding Shore,
The hoarse, rough verse should like the Torrent roar.
When Ajax strives, some rock's vast weight to throw,
The Line too labours, and the Words move slow;
Not so, when swift Camilla scours the Plain,
Flies o'er th'unbending Corn, and skims along the Main.

Mr. Pope's Essay on Criticism.

Of those eight Feet above mention'd the Spondee and Dactyl are most considerable, as being the measures of the Hexameter and Pentameter. These two Feet are of an equal Time, but different Movement.

An Hexameter consists of six feet, for kind Spondees and Dactyles, to be used at the Poet's Discretion; except that the fifth place is generally to have a Dactyl to make the Verse run smooth, and the sixth

a Spondee. By this Limitation, the Poet is at Liberty to employ more or fewer Syllables, as he pleases; and yet he cannot but keep the same Measure and Proportion of Time. For the Spondee of two long Syllables, is equal in time to the Dactyl, of one long, and two short. So that whether the Poet employs more Dactyls, or more Spondees, or an equal number of Each, the Quantity of time is still the same; though the Cadence is almost infinitely, and consequently most agreeably varied and diversified. The Hexameter Verse has something grave and majestic in it, but becomes more simple and familiar, when join'd to the Pentameter.

The Pentameter consists of five Feet, either of the two first being a Spondee or Dactyl, and then a long Syllable at the end of a Word; after this two Dactyls with another long Syllable at the close, which, with the former long Syllable, evens the Measure. A Pentameter was anciently resolved into other Feet, whereof the two first were as before, the third a Spondee, and the two last were Anapests. But the resolving it into the Hexameter Feet, with which it is alternately Joined, is easier to the Learner.

An Asclepiad consists of a number of Feet in this Order; a Spondee, a Dactyl, a long Syllable, and then two Dactyls.

A Sapphic consists of a Trochee, a Spondee, a Dactyl, and two Trochees. An Ode of this sort is composed in a Stanza of three Sapphics, and an Adonic, which contains the two last feet of an Hexameter, namely, a Dactyl and a Spondee. The Sapphic is smooth and flowing, and derives abundance of Grace from the Adonic, which terminates the Stanza.

An Alcaic Verse is full of force and grandeur, and consists of a Spondee, an Iambic with a long Syllable, and then two Dactyls.

An Iambic consists either of six or four Iambic feet; that of six is Trimeter Iambic, and that of four is

Di-

Dimeter; so called, because they anciently measured Iambic Verse by double Feet. For Trimeter, see the Prologues and first Scenes of Terence. But observe that Terence takes the Liberty of putting a Spondee, or a foot equal to it, in any Place; and so artfully varies his Numbers, that you will scarce find two Verses in twenty in every Syllable exactly alike. Now the reason of this Variety in Trimeter or Senarian Verse is built on this Hypothesis; viz. a short Syllable is as one to two, and a long Syllable as two to one. Hence a Dipyrhic uuuu , a Dactyl -uu , or an Anapest uu- , is equal to a Spondee - , and a Tribrac uuu to an Iambic u- ; which equal Feet are promiscuously used in Terence for each other.

Upon the whole it may be observed, that Nature, having given the Ear a quick Sense of Sounds, leads it withal to make choice of different Sorts of Measures, Cadences, and Ornaments, according to the Matters treated of, and the Passions to be expressed. The Majestic Gravity of the Hexameter agrees with the Solemnity of the Epic, which, as it represents the great Actions of Heroes, demands therefore a Grave and Majestic Versification. It requires Verses, which have a Solemnity in their March, have a longer Measure, without over-hasty or precipitate Motions, and which end with a noble Fall, supported by the Gravity of a Spondee. The Softness of the Pentameter, alternatively added to the Hexameter, fits that to the Sweetness of the Elegy. The Asclepiad, Sapphic, and Alcaic Measures, are most suitable to the Musical Spirit of Odes and Songs; which form a Sort of Poetry full of Images, were usually attended with Dancing, seem to require shorter Verses, which bound, caper, and shoot out like Arrows, and by their swift and rapid March assist the lively Sallies of the Soul. As the Dramatic Poem has neither the Majesty of the Epic, nor the Impetuosity of Hymns and Odes, so it suits best with the Iambic Foot, which

which gives Harmony enough to Verses to raise them above the common Language, and leaves them notwithstanding Simplicity enough to agree with the familiar Discourse of the Actors, introduced upon the Stage.

CHAP. III.

Of Scanning Verses.

To Scan a Verse, is to give the right Measure of it, by dividing it into it's several Feet; in order to this, these following Peculiarities ought to be observed, which are by some called the Figures of Scanning.

Synalæpha is the Elision of a Vowel or Diphthong, when the following word begins with a Vowel; as,

Conticuere omnes, intentique ora tenebant.

Conticuer' omnes, intentiq' ora tenebant. Virg.

But sometimes this Elision is dispens'd with, especially in these words, *heu, o, io*; as,

Heu! ubi pasta fides? Ovid.

O Pater, O hominum Virg.

Et bis, Io Arethusa, Io Arethusa, vocavit.

And sometimes by the Omission of a Synalæpha, the preceding Vowel or Diphthong is shortened; as,

Credimus? An, qui amant—Virg.

—Flerunt Rhodopeia arces. Virg.

Ecthlipsis is the Elision of *m*, with the Vowel before it, in the End of words, when the following word begins with a Vowel; as,

C

O Curas

O Curas hominum, O quantum est in rebus inane!

O Curas homin', O quant' est in rebus inane! Perf.

Synæresis is the Contraction of two Vowels into one Syllable in the same word; as,

Sint Mæcenates, non deerunt, Flacce, Marones. Mart.

Diæresis is contrary to the former Figure, and makes two Syllables of one; as,

Debuerant fusos evoluisse suos.

Where *evoluisse* is for *evoluisse*.

Cæfura is when there remains a Syllable in the End of a word, after a Foot is finished; and it is so called, because the word is cut after such a manner, that the End of it is the Beginning of the next Foot. This is so frequent, that no Hexameter Verse will run smooth without it; and the more of these Sections there are in a Verse, the more sweetly will the Measures flow. And though the last Syllable of a word be short, yet, as it begins a new Foot after a Cadence, 'tis sometimes allowed to gain one Time by it, so that a Syllable by Nature short, becomes long; as,

Sideraque, ventique nocent, avidaque Volucres.

But this effect as to the Quantity is not to be imitated.

Some other Variations from the common Rules may be observed in Reading, wherein the Latin Poets, departing from the strict Laws of the Muses, have sometimes, upon an Exigence, relieved themselves by an assumed Authority, called Poetical Licence.

An Asclepiad is thus Scanned.

Macenas Atavis edite Regibus. Hor.

A Sapphic thus.

*Integer vitæ, scelerisque purus,
Non eget Mauri Faculis, nec arcu,
Nec venenatis gravidâ Sagittis,
Fusce, Pharetrâ.* Hor.

An Alcaic thus.

Fortes creantur fortibus et bonis. Hor.

The Pure Iambic thus.

Suis et ipsa Roma viribus ruit. Hor.

The mixt Iambic changes the Iambic Foot in the odd places, that is, in the 1, 3, 5, into a Spondee, Dactyl, Tribrac or Anapest; but in the 2, 4, into a Tribrac only.

Dimeter. *Fortuna non mutat genus.* Hor.

Trimeter. *Obsequium amicos veritas odium parit.* Ter.

Trimeter. *At ô Deorum quisquis in cælo regis*

Dimeter. *Terras et humanum genus.* Hor.

The last Syllable of every Verse is either long or short. And how the Verses above are commonly Scann'd, the Bars, shewing the Intervals of Elevation and Position, will obviously explain.

ANALOGY.

ANalogy treats of the several Distinctions of Words, their Definitions, Accidents, and Formations.

CHAP. I.

Of Words.

Words, as they are the Matter of Language, and the Subject of Grammar, may be most conveniently and properly distinguished into Five Classes or Kinds, which are sufficient to express all the Ideas of Things, and the Judgments we make upon them; viz.

The Substantive,	}	which are for the most part declinable, or variable into several Endings.
The Adjective,		
The Verb,		
The Adverb,	}	which are undeclinable, and cannot be varied.
The Preposition,		

CHAP. II.

Of a Substantive, and its Accidents.

A Substantive is the Name of some Idea in the Mind, and so subsists of itself in the Understanding, as that it may be the Subject of Affirmation and Discourse.

Of the Numbers.

Number shews, whether a Word signifies one or more.

There are two Numbers, the Singular and the Plural. The Singular expresses one, the Plural expresses more.

But

Of the Cases.

The Cases are so many different States and Relations of the same Thing.

There are six Cases in each Number; The Nominative, the Vocative, the Genitive, the Dative, the Accusative, and the Ablative.

The Nominative Case is the first and natural State of the Substantive, comes before the Verb, and is the Subject of its Affirmation.

The Vocative Case is known by calling or speaking to, and is the only Case absolute or independent, which we may make use of without respect to any other Word.

The Genitive Case shews a Variety of Relations between Substantives, and is known by this Sign *Of*.

The Dative Case imports that Thing or Person To or For whom any Convenience or Inconvenience is meant, and is therefore usually known by these Signs *To*, or *For*.

The Accusative Case follows the Verb, and is the Object of its Action. It also often admits a Preposition before it, the Use of which is to Circumstantiate the Action of the Verb, as it relates to the Substantive.

The Ablative Case is always Joined with a Preposition, either expressed, or understood.

The Nominative and Vocative Cases are called Direct, and are generally alike in the Singular, and always in the Plural without Exception; all the other Cases are called Oblique.

Of the Genders.

Gender is, in Nature, the Distinction of Sex; but, in Grammar, it farther shews what Ending or Termination of an Adjective must be Joined to a Substantive, according to the Use of good Authors.

There

There are three Genders; the Masculine, the Feminine, and the Neuter.

The Notes or Distinctions of these Genders are thus declined.

Singulariter,		Pluraliter,
Nominativo <i>Hic, hac, hoc.</i>	} {	N. <i>Hi, hæ, hæc.</i>
Vocativo caret.		V. caret.
Genitivo <i>Hujus.</i>		G. <i>Horum, harum, ho-</i>
Dativo <i>Huic.</i>		D. <i>His.</i> [rum.
Accusativo <i>Hunc, hanc, hoc.</i>		Ac. <i>Hos, has, hæc.</i>
Ablativo <i>Hoc, hæc, hoc.</i>		Ab. <i>His.</i>

The Masculine Gender denotes the Male Kind, and is declined with *Hic*.

The Feminine Gender denotes the Female Kind, and is declined with *Hæc*.

The Neuter Gender is a Negation of the other two, when the Substantive is neither Male nor Female, and is declined with *Hoc*.

Of the Declensions.

According to the various Inflections of oblique Cases, Substantives are distributed into five Declensions, and each Declension is distinguished by the Genitive Case. Thus the Genitive of the first ends in *a*, of the second in *i*, of the third in *is*, of the fourth in *us*, and of the fifth in *ei*.

The first Declension changes its ending thus.

Singulariter,		Pluraliter,
N. <i>Hæc Musa.</i>	} {	N. <i>hæ musæ.</i>
V. <i>ô musa.</i>		V. <i>ô musæ.</i>
G. <i>hujus musæ.</i>		G. <i>harum musarum.</i>
D. <i>huic musæ.</i>		D. <i>his musis.</i>
Ac. <i>hanc musam.</i>		Ac. <i>has musas.</i>
Ab. <i>ab hæc musâ.</i>		Ab. <i>ab his musis.</i>

Æ Diphthong is by the Poets turn'd into *ai*, and sometimes into *ās*.

The Genitive Plural of this Declension is sometimes contracted; as, *Cœlicolûm*, *Æneadûm*, *Grajugenûm*; for *Cœlicolarum*, *Æneadarum*, *Grajugenarum*.

Substantives irregular and extraordinary in this Declension are thus declined.

Singulariter,
N. *Hic Æneas*.
V. *ô Ænea*.
G. *hujus Æneæ*.
D. *huic Æneæ*.
Ac. *hunc Æneam*, vel *Ænean*.
Ab. *ab hoc Æneâ*.

Singulariter,
N. *Hic Anchises*.
V. *ô Anchise*, vel *Anchisa*.
G. *hujus Anchisæ*.
D. *huic Anchisæ*.
Ac. *hunc Anchisen*.
Ab. *ab hoc Anchise*, vel *Anchisâ*.

Singulariter,
N. *Hic Abraham*.
V. *ô Abraha*.
G. *hujus Abrahæ*.
D. *huic Abrahæ*.
Ac. *hunc Abraham*.
Ab. *ab hoc Abrahâ*.

Singulariter,
N. *Hæc Epitome*.
V. *ô epitome*.
G. *hujus epitomes*.
D. *huic epitome*.
Ac. *hanc epitomen*.
Ab. *ab hæc epitome*.

The second Declension changes its Ending thus.

Singulariter,
N. *Hic Magister*.
V. *ô magister*.
G. *hujus magistri*.
D. *huic magistro*.
Ac. *hunc magistrum*.
Ab. *ab hoc magistro*.

Pluraliter,
N. *hi magistri*.
V. *ô magistri*.
G. *horum magistrorum*.
D. *his magistris*.
Ac. *hos magistros*.
Ab. *ab his magistris*.

Here is to be noted that when the Nominative endeth in *us*, the Vocative shall end in *e*; as, Nominativo *hic Dominus*, Vocativo *ô Domine*: except *Deus*, that maketh *ô Deus*: and *Filius*, that maketh *ô Fili*.

When

When the Nominative endeth in *ius*, if it be a proper Name of a Man, the Vocative shall end in *i*; as, Nominativo *hic Georgius*, Vocativo *ô Georgi*, apocopated, or contracted, for Grace and Ease of Expression, from the Termination *ie*; which was usual with the Ancients, and was afterwards continued in Epithets: as, *Cynthia*, *Delie*, &c.

The Genitive Plural is sometimes contracted; as, *Deûm*, *virûm*; for *Deorum*, *virorum*.

Note also that all Substantives of the Neuter Gender, of what Declension soever they be, have the Nominative, the Vocative, and the Accusative invariable in both Numbers, but in the Plural Number these Cases end all in *a*: as,

Singulariter,

N. *Hoc regnum.*

V. *ô regnum.*

G. *hujus regni.*

D. *huic regno.*

Ac. *hoc regnum.*

Ab. *ab hoc regno.*

Pluraliter,

N. *hac regna.*

V. *ô regna.*

G. *horum regnorum.*

D. *his regnis.*

Ac. *hac regna.*

Ab. *ab his regnis.*

Substantives irregular and extraordinary in this Declension are thus declined.

Singulariter,

N. *Hic Orpheus.*

V. *ô Orpheu.*

G. *hujus Orphei & Orpheos.*

D. *huic Orpheo & Orphei.*

Ac. *hunc Orpheon & Orphea.*

Ab. *ab hoc Orpheo.*

Singulariter,

N. *Hac Samos.*

V. *ô Samo.*

G. *hujus Samo.*

D. *huic Samo.*

Ac. *hanc Samon.*

Ab. *ab hac Samo.*

Singulariter,	Pluraliter,
N. <i>Hic Deus.</i>	N. <i>hi Dii.</i>
V. <i>ô Deus.</i>	V. <i>ô Dii.</i>
G. <i>hujus Dei.</i>	G. <i>horum Deorum.</i>
D. <i>huic Deo.</i>	D. <i>his Diis.</i>
Ac. <i>hunc Deum.</i>	Ac. <i>hos Deos.</i>
Ab. <i>ab hoc Deo.</i>	Ab. <i>ab his Diis.</i>

The Third Declension changes its Ending thus.

Singulariter,	Pluraliter,
N. <i>Hic lapis.</i>	N. <i>hi lapides.</i>
V. <i>ô lapis.</i>	V. <i>ô lapides.</i>
G. <i>hujus lapidis.</i>	G. <i>horum lapidum.</i>
D. <i>huic lapidi.</i>	D. <i>his lapidibus.</i>
Ac. <i>hunc lapidem.</i>	Ac. <i>hos lapides.</i>
Ab. <i>ab hoc lapide.</i>	Ab. <i>ab his lapidibus.</i>

Singulariter,	Pluraliter,
N. <i>Hic & hac parens.</i>	N. <i>hi & he parentes.</i>
V. <i>ô parens.</i>	V. <i>ô parentes.</i>
G. <i>hujus parentis.</i>	G. <i>horum & harum parentum.</i>
D. <i>huic parenti.</i>	D. <i>his parentibus.</i>
Ac. <i>hunc & hanc parentem.</i>	Ac. <i>hos & has parentes.</i>
Ab. <i>ab hoc & hac parente.</i>	Ab. <i>ab his parentibus.</i>

Proper Names in *is* generally make *im* or *in* in the Accusative.

Neuter Substantives ending in *al*, *ar*, and *e*, and such as have *im* in the Accusative, have *i* in the Ablative. Neuters having *i* in the Ablative, end in *ia* in the Nominative, Vocative and Accusative Plural.

Substantives making *i* in the Ablative, or *e* and *i* together; such as end in two Consonants; as also Monosyllables in the Nominative Singular; with those that do not increase in the Genitive Case Singular; (some few only excepted) make their Genitive Plural to end in *ium*; unless the Figure Syncope is admitted, or they be Substantives of a Greek Original.

D

Sub-

Substantives irregular and extraordinary in this Declension are thus declined.

Singulariter,
N. *Hic Jupiter.*
V. *ô Jupiter.*
G. *hujus Jovis.*
D. *huic Jovi.*
Ac. *hunc Jovem.*
Ab. *ab hoc Jove.*

Singulariter,
N. *Hac lampas.*
V. *ô lampas.*
G. *hujus lampadis.*
D. *huic lampadi.*
Ac. *hanc lampadem & lampada.*
Ab. *ab hac lampade.*

Singulariter,
N. *Hæc Erinnyes.*
V. *ô Erinny.*
G. *hujus Erinnyos.*
D. *huic Erinnyi.*
Ac. *hanc Erinnya & Erinny.*
Ab. *ab hac Erinnye.*

Singulariter,
N. *Hæc vis.*
V. *ô vis.*
G. *hujus vis.*
D. *carer.*
Ac. *hanc vim.*
Ab. *ab hac vi.*

Singulariter,
N. *Hic Oedipus.*
V. *ô Oedipu & Oedipus.*
G. *hujus Oedipi & Oedipodis.*
D. *huic Oedipo & Oedipodi.*
Ac. *hunc Oedipum & Oedipodem.*
Ab. *ab hoc Oedipo & Oedipode.*

Pluraliter,
N. *hæ lampades.*
V. *ô lampades.*
G. *harum lampadum.*
D. *his lampadibus.*
Ac. *has lampadas.*
Ab. *ab his lampadibus.*

Pluraliter,
N. *hæ Erinnyes.*
V. *ô Erinnyes.*
G. *harum Erinnyum.*
D. *his Erinnybus.*
Ac. *has Erinnyes & Erinnyas.*
Ab. *ab his Erinnybus.*

Pluraliter,
N. *hæ vires.*
V. *ô vires.*
G. *harum virium.*
D. *his viribus.*
Ac. *has vires.*
Ab. *ab his viribus.*

Singulariter.

N. *Hoc vas.*
 V. *ô vas.*
 G. *hujus vasis.*
 D. *huic vasi.*
 Ac. *hoc vas.*
 Ab. *ab hoc vase.*

Singulariter,

N. *Hoc poëma.*
 V. *ô poema.*
 G. *hujus poematis.*
 D. *huic poemati.*
 Ac. *hoc poema.*
 Ab. *ab hoc poemate.*

Singulariter,

N. *Hic & hæc bos.*
 V. *ô bos.*
 G. *hujus bovis.*
 D. *huic bovi.*
 Ac. *hunc & hanc bovem.*
 Ab. *ab hoc & hæc bove.*

Singulariter,

N. *Hæc Sappho.*
 V. *ô Sappho.*
 G. *hujus Sapphus, vel Sapphonis.*
 D. *huic Sapphô, vel Sapphoni.*
 Ac. *hanc Sapphô, vel Sapphonem.*
 Ab. *ab hæc Sapphô, vel Sapphone.*

Singulariter,

N. *Hic & hæc ales.*
 V. *ô ales.*
 G. *hujus alitis.*
 D. *huic aliti.*
 Ac. *hunc & hanc alitem.*
 Ab. *ab hoc & hæc alite.*

Pluraliter,

N. *hæc vasa.*
 V. *ô vasa.*
 G. *horum vasorum.*
 D. *his vasis.*
 Ac. *hæc vasa.*
 Ab. *ab his vasis.*

Pluraliter,

N. *hæc poemata.*
 V. *ô poemata.*
 G. *horum poematum.*
 D. *his poematibus & poema-*
 Ac. *hæc poemata. [tis.*
 Ab. *ab his poematibus & poematis.*

Pluraliter.

N. *hi & hæc boves.*
 V. *ô boves.*
 G. *horum & harum boùm.*
 D. *his bobus vel bubus.*
 Ac. *hos & has boves.*
 Ab. *ab his bobus vel bubus.*

Pluraliter,

N. *hi & hæc alites.*
 V. *ô alites.*
 G. *horum & harum alituum.*
 D. *his alitibus.*
 Ac. *hos & has alites.*
 Ab. *ab his alitibus.*

The Fourth Declension changes its Ending thus.

Singulariter,
N. *Hæc manus.*
V. *ô manus.*
G. *hujus manûs.*
D. *huic manui.*
Ac. *hanc manum.*
Ab. *ab hac manu.*

Pluraliter,
N. *hæ manus.*
V. *ô manus.*
G. *harum manuum.*
D. *his manibus.*
Ac. *has manus.*
Ab. *ab his manibus.*

Singulariter,
N. *hic lacus.*
V. *ô lacus.*
G. *hujus lacus.*
D. *huic lacui.*
Ac. *hunc lacum.*
Ab. *ab hoc lacu.*

Pluraliter,
N. *hi lacus.*
V. *ô lacus.*
G. *horum lacuum.*
D. *his lacubus.*
Ac. *hos lacus.*
Ab. *ab his lacubus.*

So decline in *ubus*, *arcus*, *artus*, *partus*, *portus*, *specus*, *tribus* and *veru*; but most others are declined in *ibus*.

Singulariter,
N. *Hoc cornu* invariable.

Pluraliter,
N. *hæc cornua.*
V. *ô cornua.*
G. *horum cornuum.*
D. *his cornibus.*
Ac. *hæc cornua.*
Ab. *ab his cornibus.*

Jesus is a Substantive irregular and extraordinary in this Declension, and is thus declined.

Singulariter,
N. *Hic Jesus.*
V. *ô Jesu.*
G. *hujus Jesu.*
D. *huic Jesu.*
Ac. *hunc Jesum.*
Ab. *ab hoc Jesu.*

Not only the Ancients, but some also of the best Age, have used the Termination *uis*, in the Genitive Singular.

Singular of this Declension; which makes it differ only by Contraction from the third. The Dative Singular and the Genitive Plural are sometimes contracted; as, *Metâ* for *metui*, and *currûm* for *curruum*.

The Fifth Declension changes its Ending thus.

Singulariter,	Pluraliter.
N. <i>Hæc facies.</i>	N. <i>hæ facies.</i>
V. <i>ô facies.</i>	V. <i>ô facies.</i>
G. <i>huius faciei.</i>	G. <i>harum facierum.</i>
D. <i>huic faciei.</i>	D. <i>his faciebus.</i>
Ac. <i>hanc faciem.</i>	Ac. <i>has facies.</i>
Ab. <i>ab hæc facie.</i>	Ab. <i>ab his faciebus.</i>

Note that all Substantives of the fifth Declension are of the Feminine Gender, except *Meridies*, which is Masculine, and *Dies*, which is Masculine or Feminine in the Singular Number, and Masculine only in the Plural. The Ancients made the Genitive Singular of this Declension in *ii*, *es*, and *e*. All Substantives of this Declension are Triptotes only in the Plural Number, or have no Case at all; except *res*, *facies*, *acies*, and *dies*, which are perfect in both Numbers.

Heteroclites are such Substantives as vary from the common Forms of Declension, by any Redundancy, Defect, or other ways. Some particular Substantives are defective in Number, and are Singulars only; as the proper Names of Men and Women, unless they express likeness or resemblance, or are applied Appellatively to more than one; and there are other Substantives only Plural. Besides which, there are Substantives that supply all the Cases under one Termination, and are called Aptotes; and others have only some of the Cases; as Monoptotes have but one Case, Diptotes have two, Triptotes have three, Tetraptotes have four, and Pentaptotes have five.

Ego,

Ego, tu, sui, are irregular Substantives of a peculiar Declension, are of the same Gender with the Person, which they respect, and are thus declined.

Singulariter,	Pluraliter,
N. <i>Ego</i> .	N. <i>nos</i> .
V. <i>caret</i> .	V. <i>caret</i> .
G. <i>mei</i> .	G. <i>nostrum, vel nostri</i> .
D. <i>mihi</i> .	D. <i>nobis</i> .
Ac. <i>me</i> .	Ac. <i>nos</i> .
Ab. <i>à me</i> .	Ab. <i>à nobis</i> .
Singulariter,	Pluraliter,
N. <i>Tu</i> .	N. <i>vos</i> .
V. <i>ô Tu</i> .	V. <i>ô vos</i> .
G. <i>Tui</i> .	G. <i>vestrum, vel vestri</i> .
D. <i>tibi</i> .	D. <i>vobis</i> .
Ac. <i>te</i> .	Ac. <i>vos</i> .
Ab. <i>à te</i> .	Ab. <i>à vobis</i> .

Singulariter & Pluraliter,

N. & V. *caret*.

G. *sui*.

D. *sibi*.

Ac. *se*.

Ab. *à se*.

Ego had anciently *mis*, and *tu tis*, in the Genitive Singular, instead of *mei* and *tui*. *Me, te, se, nobis*, and *vobis*, are frequently compounded with *cum*; as, *mecum, tecum, secum, nobiscum, vobiscum*. *Met* is added to *ego* and *tu*; as, *egomet, meimet, mihimet, memet, nosmet, &c.* So *sibimet* and *femet*. We do not say *tumet* in the Nominative, but *tuimet, tibimet, temet, vosmet, &c.* *Te* is added to *tu*; as, *tute*. In the Genitive Plural of these irregular Substantives, we frequently read *nostrorum* for *nostrum*, when masculine persons are spoken of, and *nostrarum* when feminine; and so likewise *vestrorum* and *vestrarum*. *Ego, tu, sui*, are compounded with *ipse* in any Case; as, *mihipsi, teipsum, suiipsius, &c.*

C H A P. III.

Of an Adjective, and its Accidents.

An Adjective is added to a Substantive, to declare some Additional Accident, Manner, or Quality; and has the Accidents of Number, Case, Gender, Declension and Comparifon.

Of the Declining of Adjectives.

Adjectives are of all the three Genders, either under one Termination; or under two; or under three. An Adjective of one Termination is thus declined, after the Form of the third Declension of Substantives, and is Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter; as,

Singulariter,	Pluraliter,
N. <i>Hic, hac & hoc felix.</i>	N. <i>hi & ha felices, & hac felicia.</i>
V. <i>ô felix.</i>	V. <i>ô felices, & ô felicia.</i>
G. <i>hujus felicitis.</i>	G. <i>horum, harum & horum felicitium.</i>
D. <i>huic felici.</i>	D. <i>his felicibus.</i>
Ac. <i>hunc & hanc felicem, & hoc felix.</i>	Ac. <i>hos & has felices, & hac felicia.</i>
Ab. <i>ab hoc, hac & hoc felice, vel felici.</i>	Ab. <i>ab his felicibus.</i>

An Adjective of two Terminations is declined after the same Form of the third Declension of Substantives, and is accordingly Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter; as,

Singulariter,	Pluraliter,
N. <i>Hic & hac tristis, & hoc triste.</i>	N. <i>hi & ha tristes, & hac tristia.</i>
V. <i>ô tristis, & ô triste.</i>	V. <i>ô tristes, & ô tristia.</i>
G. <i>hujus tristis.</i>	G. <i>horum, harum & horum tristium.</i>
D. <i>huic tristi.</i>	D. <i>his tristibus.</i>
Ac. <i>hunc & hanc tristem, & hoc triste.</i>	Ac. <i>hos & has tristes, & hac tristia.</i>
Ab. <i>ab hoc, hac & hoc tristi.</i>	Ab. <i>ab his tristibus.</i>

Ad.

Adjectives of two Terminations, whose Nominatives end in *is* or *er*, and make *e* in the Neuter, end in *i* only in the Ablative. Verbal Adjectives in *ans* or *ens* end only in *e*. But other Adjectives end in the Ablative in *e* and *i*. The Genitive Plural ends in *ium*, and the Neuter of the Nominative, Vocative, and Accusative Plural in *ia*; except in Comparatives, which require *um* and *a*.

An Adjective of three Terminations is declined after the Form of the first and second Declension of Substantives, and is Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter; as,

Singulariter,	Pluraliter,
N. <i>Bonus, bona, bonum.</i>	N. & Voc. <i>boni, bonæ, bona.</i>
V. <i>bone, bona, bonum.</i>	G. <i>bonorum, bonarum, bonorum.</i>
G. <i>boni, bonæ, boni.</i>	D. <i>bonis.</i>
D. <i>bono, bonæ, bona.</i>	Ac. <i>bonos, bonas, bona.</i>
Ac. <i>bonum, bonam, bonum.</i>	Ab. <i>banis.</i>
Ab. <i>bono, bonâ, bono.</i>	

Singulariter,	Pluraliter,
N. & V. <i>Noster, nostra, nostrum.</i>	N. & V. <i>nostri, nostræ, nostra.</i>
G. <i>nostri, nostræ, nostri.</i>	G. <i>nostrorum,strarum, nostrorum.</i>
D. <i>nostro, nostra, nostro.</i>	D. <i>nostris.</i>
Ac. <i>nostrum, nostram, nostrum.</i>	Ac. <i>nostros, nostras, nostra.</i>
Ab. <i>nostro, nostrâ, nostro.</i>	Ab. <i>nostris.</i>

Singulariter,	Pluraliter,
N. <i>Meus, mea, meum.</i>	N. & V. <i>mei, mea, mea.</i>
V. <i>mi, mea, meum.</i>	G. <i>meorum, mearum, meorum.</i>
G. <i>mei, meæ, mei.</i>	D. <i>meis.</i>
D. <i>meo, meæ, meo.</i>	Ac. <i>meos, meas, mea.</i>
Ac. <i>meum, meam, meum.</i>	Ab. <i>meis.</i>
Ab. <i>meo, meâ, meo.</i>	

Tuus and *suus* are declined in like manner, but without Vocatives. And there are several Heteroclite Ad-

Adjectives of another manner of Declining, in respect of Deficiency, or Redundancy; as, *Compos, degener, deses, dives, hebes, inops, locuples, memor, pauper, perpes, prapes, puber, sospes, superstes, teres, veges, uber*, all which want the Neuter Termination in the Nominative, Vocative, and Accusative Plural. *Tot, quot*, and its Compounds, and all the Cardinal Numbers, from three to an hundred, are Aptotes. But the Compounds of *Centum* are variable in the Plural.

They which are redundant in the Obliques, are *Alius, alter, neuter, totus, nullus, solus, ullus, unus*. *Alius* is also redundant in the Neuter of the Nominative Singular; and they most of them want the Vocative Case, as not being capable of being called upon.

Singulariter,	Pluraliter,
N. <i>Alius, alia, alium & aliud.</i>	N. <i>alii, alia, alia.</i>
V. caret.	V. caret.
G. <i>alii, alia, alii. & alius.</i>	G. <i>aliorum, aliarum, aliorum.</i>
D. <i>alio, alia, alio. & alii.</i>	D. <i>aliis.</i>
Ac. <i>alium, aliam, alium & aliud.</i>	Ac. <i>alios, alias, alia.</i>
Ab. <i>alio, aliâ, alio.</i>	Ab. <i>aliis.</i>

Ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, and *qui*, are almost declined in the same manner.

Singulariter,	Pluraliter,
N. <i>Ille, illa, illud.</i>	N. <i>illi, illa, illa.</i>
V. caret.	V. caret.
G. <i>illius.</i>	G. <i>illorum, illarum, illorum.</i>
D. <i>illi.</i>	D. <i>illis.</i>
Ac. <i>illum, illam, illud.</i>	Ac. <i>illos, illas, illa.</i>
Ab. <i>illo, illâ, illo.</i>	Ab. <i>illis.</i>

Olli for *illi* is not only found among the Writers of the first Age, but in Virgil also; the frequent use of the Letter *i* in the Sublime being to be avoided. For this reason Virgil has in his *Æneid* *olli* for *illi*

near twenty times, but never once in his Eclogues or Georgics. As the Vowel *i* has the smallest Sound as well as Figure, so it is most fitly adapted to low Poetical Images.

Iste is declined like *ille*, and also *ipse*, unless that the Neuter Gender in the Nominative Case, and in the Accusative Case Singular maketh *ipsum*.

Singulariter,

N. *Hic, hac, hoc.*

V. caret.

G. *hujus.*

D. *huic.* As before in the Distinctions of Genders.

Singulariter,

N. *Is, ea, id.*

V. caret.

G. *ejus.*

D. *ei.*

Acc. *eum, eam, id.*

Ab. *eo, eâ, eo.*

Pluraliter,

N. *ii, ea, ea.*

V. caret.

G. *eorum, earum, eorum.*

D. *iis, vel eis.*

Ac. *eos, eas, ea.*

Ab. *iis, vel eis.*

Singulariter,

Ac. *Eccum, eccam.*

Pluraliter,

Ac. *eccos, eccas.*

Singulariter,

N. *Qui, qua, quod.*

V. caret.

G. *cujus.*

D. *cui.*

Ac. *quem, quam, quod.*

Ab. *quo, quâ, quo, vel quî*

of all the Genders.

Pluraliter,

N. *qui, qua, qua.*

V. caret.

G. *quorum, quarum, quorum.*

D. *quibus, vel queis.*

Ac. *quos, quas, qua.*

Ab. *quibus, vel queis.*

Singulariter,

N. *Quis, qua, quod, vel quid.*

V. caret.

G. *cujus, &c.*

Singulariter,

N. *Idem, eadem, idem.*

V. caret.

G. *ejusdem.*

D. *eidem.*

Ac. *eundem, eandem, idem.*

Ab. *eodem, eadem, eodem.*

Singulariter,

N. *Istic, istac, istoc, vel istuc.*

Ac. *istunc, istanc, istoc, vel istuc.*

Ab. *istoc, istac, istoc.*

In like manner decline *illic.*

Singulariter,

N. *Hiccine, haccine, hoccine.*

Ac. *hunccine, hancine, hoccine.*

Ab. *hoccine, haccine, hoccine.*

Singulariter,

N. *Quidam, quadam, quoddam, vel quiddam.*

V. caret.

G. *cujusdam.*

D. *cuidam.*

Ac. *quendam, quandam, quoddam, vel quiddam.*

Ab. *quodam, quadam, quodam.*

Plurariter,

N. *iidem, eadem, eadem.*

V. caret.

G. *eorundem, earundem, eorundem.*

D. *iisdem, vel eisdem.*

Ac. *eosdem, easdem, eadem.*

Ab. *iisdem, vel eisdem.*

Pluraliter,

N. *istac.*

Ac. *istac.*

Pluraliter,

Ac. *haccine.*

Pluraliter,

N. *quidam, quadam, quoddam.*

V. caret. [*quorundam,*

G. *quorundam, quarundam,*

D. *quibusdam, vel quibusdam.*

Ac. *quosdam, quasdam, quoddam.*

Ab. *quibusdam, vel quibusdam.*

In the same manner decline *quivis, quilibet, quicunque, quisnam, quispiam, quisquam, quisque*, only adding the final Particle to the several Cases of *qui* or *quis*.

Singulariter,

N. *Quisquis, quicquid.*Ac. *quicquid.*Ab. *quoquo, quâquâ, quoquo.*

Singulariter,

N. *Unusquisque, unaquæque, unumquodque.*

V. caret.

G. *unuscujusque.*D. *unicuique.*Ac. *unumquemque, unamquamque, unumquodque.*Ab. *unoquoque, unâquâque, unoquoque.*

Singulariter,

N. *Ecquis, ecquæ vel ecqua, ecquod vel ecquid.*

V. caret.

G. *eccujus.*D. *eccui.*Ac. *ecquem, ecquam, ecquod vel ecquid.*Ab. *ecquo, ecquâ, ecquo.*

Pluraliter,

N. *ecqui, ecquæ, ecquæ.*

V. caret.

G. *ecquorum, ecquarum, ecquorum.*D. *ecquibus, vel ecquëis.*Ac. *ecquos, ecquas, ecquæ.*Ab. *ecquibus, vel ecquëis.*

Decline in like manner, *nequis, aliquis, numquis, siquis*, making the Feminine Singular, and Neuter Plural to end in *a*.

Ambo and *duo*, make the Neuter Gender in *o*, and are declined without the Singular Number, because they always betoken more than one; as,

Pluraliter,

N. & V. *Ambo, amba, ambo.*G. *amborum, ambarum, amborum.*D. *ambobus, ambabus, ambobus.*Ac. *ambos & ambo, ambas, ambo.*Ab. *ambobus, ambabus, ambobus.*Likewise *duo*.

Plu-

Pluraliter,

N. *Hi & ha tres, & hac tria.*

V. *ô tres, & ô tria.*

G. *horum, harum & horum trium.*

D. *his tribus.*

Ac. *hos & has tres, & hac tria.*

Ab. *ab his tribus.*

Of the Comparison of Adjectives.

By Grammatical Comparison we understand three Adjectives, of which the two last are formed from the first, and import Comparison, that is, encreasing or lessening the Signification. But there are some Adjectives, whose Signification can neither encrease or be diminished, and are yet compared; partly to provide Expressions for some peculiar Conceptions, and partly to add an Emphasis or Evidence to what is said.

The Positive Adjective signifies the Quality of a thing simply and absolutely without any Comparison or Excess, and therefore, properly speaking, is no Degree of Comparison; as, *durus*, hard; *pavvus*, little.

The Comparative heightens or lessens that Quality, and admits before it in English the Particle *more*; as, *durior*, harder, or more hard; *minor*, less. It is always an Adjective of the third Declension of Substantives; as, Nominativo *hic & hac durior, & hoc durius*, more hard; Genitivo *hujus durioris*, &c.

The Superlative heightens or lessens the Quality, in the most intense Signification, to a very high or very low Degree, and in English admits before it the Particles *most* or *very*; as, *durissimus*, hardest, or most hard; *minimus*, very little. The Superlative Adjective is always of the first and second Declension of Substantives, and is declined with three Terminations; as, *durissimus, durissima, durissimum.*

Re-

ANALOGY.

Regular Comparison.

A Type of the Regular degrees.

			Singulariter,		
			Pos.	Com.	Sup.
N.	M.			<i>felicior,</i>	<i>feliciſſimus,</i>
	F.	<i>Felix,</i>			<i>feliciſſima,</i>
	N.			<i>felicius,</i>	<i>feliciſſimum.</i>
V.	M.			<i>felicior,</i>	<i>feliciſſime,</i>
	F.	<i>felix,</i>			<i>feliciſſima,</i>
	N.			<i>felicius,</i>	<i>feliciſſimum.</i>
G.	M.				<i>feliciſſimi,</i>
	F.	<i>feliciſ,</i>		<i>felicioris,</i>	<i>feliciſſima,</i>
	N.				<i>feliciſſimi.</i>
D.	M.				<i>feliciſſimo,</i>
	F.	<i>felici,</i>		<i>feliciori,</i>	<i>feliciſſima,</i>
	N.				<i>feliciſſimo.</i>
Ac.	M.			<i>feliciorem,</i>	<i>feliciſſimum,</i>
	F.	<i>felicem,</i>			<i>feliciſſimam,</i>
	N.	<i>felix,</i>		<i>felicius,</i>	<i>feliciſſimum.</i>
Ab.	M.				<i>feliciſſimo,</i>
	F.	<i>felice, vel ci,</i>		<i>felicioſe, vel</i>	<i>feliciſſimâ,</i>
	N.			<i>ri,</i>	<i>feliciſſimo.</i>

			Pluraliter,		
			Pos.	Com.	Sup.
N.	M.		<i>felices,</i>	<i>felicioſes,</i>	<i>feliciſſimi,</i>
	F.				<i>feliciſſima,</i>
V.	N.	<i>felicia,</i>		<i>felicioſa,</i>	<i>feliciſſima,</i>
G.	M.				<i>feliciſſimorum,</i>
	F.	<i>felicium,</i>		<i>felicioſorum,</i>	<i>feliciſſimarum,</i>
	N.				<i>feliciſſimorum.</i>
D.	M.				
	F.	<i>felicibus,</i>		<i>felicioſibus,</i>	<i>feliciſſimis.</i>
	N.				

Pos.

	Pos.	Com.	Sup.
M.	<i>felices,</i>	<i>feliciores,</i>	<i>feliciſſimos,</i>
Ac. F.			<i>feliciſſimas,</i>
N.	<i>felicia,</i>	<i>feliciora,</i>	<i>feliciſſima.</i>
M.			
Ab. F.	<i>felicibus,</i>	<i>felicioribus,</i>	<i>feliciſſimis.</i>
N.			

Singulariter,

	Pos.	Com.	Sup.
M.		<i>prudentior,</i>	<i>prudentiſſimus,</i>
N. F.	<i>Prudens,</i>		<i>prudentiſſima,</i>
N.		<i>prudentius,</i>	<i>prudentiſſimum.</i>
M.		<i>prudentior,</i>	<i>prudentiſſime,</i>
V. F.	<i>prudens,</i>		<i>prudentiſſima,</i>
N.		<i>prudentius,</i>	<i>prudentiſſimum.</i>
M.			<i>prudentiſſimi,</i>
G. F.	<i>prudens,</i>	<i>prudensioris,</i>	<i>prudentiſſima,</i>
N.			<i>prudentiſſimi.</i>
M.			<i>prudentiſſimo,</i>
D. F.	<i>prudenti,</i>	<i>prudensiori,</i>	<i>prudentiſſima,</i>
N.			<i>prudentiſſimo.</i>
M.	<i>prudentem,</i>	<i>prudensio-</i>	<i>prudentiſſimum,</i>
Ac. F.		<i>rem,</i>	<i>prudentiſſimam,</i>
N.	<i>prudens,</i>	<i>prudentius,</i>	<i>prudentiſſimum.</i>
M.			<i>prudentiſſimo,</i>
Ab. F.	<i>prudente, vel</i>	<i>prudensiore,</i>	<i>prudentiſſimâ,</i>
N.	<i>ti,</i>	<i>vel ri,</i>	<i>prudentiſſimo.</i>

Pluraliter,

	Pos.	Com.	Sup.
N. M.	<i>prudentes,</i>	<i>prudensiores,</i>	<i>prudentiſſimi,</i>
& F.			<i>prudentiſſima,</i>
V. N.	<i>prudencia,</i>	<i>prudensiora,</i>	<i>prudentiſſima.</i>
M.			<i>prudensioſiſſorum,</i>
G. F.	<i>prudentium,</i>	<i>prudensio-</i>	<i>prudentiſſimarum,</i>
N.		<i>rum,</i>	<i>prudentiſſimorum.</i>

Pos.

	Pos.	Com.	Sup.
M.			
D. F.	<i>prudentibus,</i>	<i>prudentioribus,</i>	<i>prudentissimis.</i>
N.			
M.	<i>prudentes,</i>	<i>prudentiores,</i>	<i>prudentissimos,</i>
Ac. F.			<i>prudentissimas,</i>
N.	<i>prudentia,</i>	<i>prudentiora,</i>	<i>prudentissima.</i>
M.			
Ab. F.	<i>prudentibus,</i>	<i>prudentioribus,</i>	<i>prudentissimis.</i>
N.			

Singulariter,

	Pos.	Com.	Sup.
M.	<i>Dulcis,</i>	<i>dulcior,</i>	<i>dulcissimus,</i>
N. F.			<i>dulcissima,</i>
N.	<i>dulce,</i>	<i>dulcius,</i>	<i>dulcissimum.</i>
M.	<i>dulcis,</i>	<i>dulcior,</i>	<i>dulcissime,</i>
V. F.			<i>dulcissima,</i>
N.	<i>dulce,</i>	<i>dulcius,</i>	<i>dulcissimum.</i>
M.			<i>dulcissimi,</i>
G. F.	<i>dulcis,</i>	<i>dulcioris,</i>	<i>dulcissima,</i>
N.			<i>dulcissimi,</i>
M.			<i>dulcissimo,</i>
D. F.	<i>dulci,</i>	<i>dulciori,</i>	<i>dulcissima,</i>
N.			<i>dulcissimo,</i>
M.	<i>dulcem,</i>	<i>dulciorem,</i>	<i>dulcissimum,</i>
Ac. F.			<i>dulcissimam,</i>
N.	<i>dulce,</i>	<i>dulcius.</i>	<i>dulcissimum.</i>
M.			<i>dulcissimo,</i>
Ab. F.	<i>dulci,</i>	<i>dulciore, vel</i>	<i>dulcissima,</i>
N.		<i>ri,</i>	<i>dulcissimo.</i>

Pluraliter,

	Pos.	Com.	Sup.
M.	<i>dulces,</i>	<i>dulciores,</i>	<i>dulcissimi,</i>
N. F.			<i>dulcissima,</i>
N.	<i>dulcia,</i>	<i>dulciora,</i>	<i>dulcissima.</i>

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	Pos.	Com.	Sup.
G.	M. F. <i>dulcium,</i> N.	<i>dulciorum,</i>	<i>dulcissimorum,</i> <i>dulcissimarum,</i> <i>dulcissimorum.</i>
D.	M. F. <i>dulcibus,</i> N.	<i>dulcioribus,</i>	<i>dulcissimis.</i>
Ac.	M. <i>dulces,</i> F. N. <i>dulcia,</i>	<i>dulciores,</i> <i>dulciora,</i>	<i>dulcissimos,</i> <i>dulcissimas,</i> <i>dulcissima.</i>
Ab.	M. F. <i>dulcibus,</i> N.	<i>dulcioribus,</i>	<i>dulcissimis.</i>

Singulariter,

	Pos.	Com.	Sup.
N.	M. <i>Tener,</i> F. <i>tenera,</i> N. <i>tenerum,</i>	<i>tenerior,</i> <i>tenerius,</i>	<i>tenerrimus,</i> <i>tenerrima,</i> <i>tenerrimum.</i>
V.	M. <i>tener,</i> F. <i>tenera,</i> N. <i>tenerum,</i>	<i>tenerior,</i>	<i>tenerrime,</i> <i>tenerrima,</i> <i>tenerrimum.</i>
G.	M. <i>teneri,</i> F. <i>tenera,</i> N. <i>teneri,</i>	<i>tenerioris,</i>	<i>tenerrimi,</i> <i>tenerrima,</i> <i>tenerrimi.</i>
D.	M. <i>tenero,</i> F. <i>tenera,</i> N. <i>tenero,</i>	<i>teneriori,</i>	<i>tenerrimo,</i> <i>tenerrima,</i> <i>tenerrimo.</i>
Ac.	M. <i>tenerum,</i> F. <i>teneram,</i> N. <i>tenerum,</i>	<i>teneriorem,</i> <i>tenerius,</i>	<i>tenerrimum,</i> <i>tenerrimam,</i> <i>tenerrimum.</i>
Ab.	M. <i>tenero,</i> F. <i>tenera,</i> N. <i>tenero,</i>	<i>teneriore, vel</i> <i>ri,</i>	<i>tenerrimo,</i> <i>tenerrima,</i> <i>tenerrimo.</i>

F

Plura.

ANALOGY.

		Pluraliter,		
		Pos.	Com.	Sup.
N. M.		teneri,	teneriores,	tenerrimi,
& F.		tenera,		tenerrima,
V. N.		tenera,	teneriora,	tenerrima.
M.		tenerorum,		tenerrimorum,
G. F.		tenerarum,	teneriorum,	tenerrimarum,
N.		tenerorum,		tenerrimorum.
M.				
D. F.		teneris,	tenerioribus,	tenerrimis.
N.				
M.		teneros,	teneriores,	tenerrimos,
Ac. F.		teneras,		tenerrimas,
N.		tenera,	teneriora,	tenerrima.
M.				
Ab. F.		teneris,	tenerioribus,	tenerrimis.
N.				

		Singulariter,		
		Pos.	Com.	Sup.
M.		Doctus,	doctior,	doctissimus,
N. F.		docta,		doctissima,
N.		doctum,	doctius,	doctissimum.
M.		docte,	doctior,	doctissime,
V. F.		docta,		doctissima,
N.		doctum,	doctius,	doctissimum,
M.		docti,		doctissimi,
G. F.		docte,	doctioris,	doctissima,
N.		docti,		doctissimi.
M.		docto,		doctissimo,
D. F.		docte,	doctiori,	doctissima,
N.		docto,		doctissimo.
M.		doctum,	doctiorem,	doctissimum,
Ac. F.		doctam,		doctissimam,
N.		doctum,	doctius,	doctissimum.

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	Pos.	Com.	Sup.
M.	<i>docto,</i>		<i>doctissimo,</i>
Ab. F.	<i>doctâ,</i>	<i>doctiore, vel</i>	<i>doctissimâ,</i>
N.	<i>docto.</i>	<i>ri,</i>	<i>doctissimo.</i>

Pluraliter,

	Pos.	Com.	Sup.
N. M.	<i>docti,</i>	<i>doctiores,</i>	<i>doctissimi,</i>
& F.	<i>doctæ,</i>		<i>doctissimæ,</i>
V. N.	<i>docta,</i>	<i>doctiora,</i>	<i>doctissima.</i>
M.	<i>doctorum,</i>		<i>doctissimorum,</i>
G. F.	<i>doctarum,</i>	<i>doctiorum,</i>	<i>doctissimarum,</i>
N.	<i>doctorum,</i>		<i>doctissimorum.</i>
M.			
D. F.	<i>doctis,</i>	<i>doctioribus,</i>	<i>doctissimis.</i>
N.			
M.	<i>doctos,</i>	<i>doctiores,</i>	<i>doctissimos,</i>
Ac. F.	<i>doctas,</i>		<i>doctissimas,</i>
N.	<i>docta,</i>	<i>doctiora,</i>	<i>doctissima.</i>
M.			
Ab. F.	<i>doctis,</i>	<i>doctioribus,</i>	<i>doctissimis.</i>
N.			

Irregular Comparison.

Pos.	Com.	Sup.
<i>Asper,</i>	<i>asperior,</i>	<i>asperrimus.</i>
<i>Benevolus,</i>	<i>benevolentior,</i>	<i>benevolentissimus.</i>
<i>Bonus,</i>	<i>melior,</i>	<i>optimus.</i>
<i>Dives,</i>	<i>ditior,</i>	<i>ditissimus.</i>
<i>Facilis,</i>	<i>facilior,</i>	<i>facillimus.</i>
<i>Humilis,</i>	<i>humilior,</i>	<i>humillimus.</i>
<i>Magnificus,</i>	<i>magnificentior,</i>	<i>magnificentissimus.</i>
<i>Magniloquus,</i>	<i>magniloquentior,</i>	<i>magniloquentissimus.</i>
<i>Magnus,</i>	<i>major,</i>	<i>maximus.</i>
<i>Maledicus,</i>	<i>maledicentior,</i>	<i>maledicentissimus.</i>
<i>Malus,</i>	<i>pejor,</i>	<i>peffimus.</i>

ANALOGY.

Pos.	Com.	Sup.
Multus,	—	plurimus,
Multa,	—	plurima,
Multum,	plus,	plurimum.
Nequam,	nequior,	nequissimus.
Parvus,	minor,	minimus.
Pulcher,	pulchrior,	pulcherrimus.
Similis,	similior,	simillimus.
Vetus,	veterior,	veterrimus.

When Adjectives end in *us* pure, that is, when a Vowel comes before *us*, they are not alter'd on account of Comparison, but *magis* is put to make the Comparative Signification, and *admodum*, *valde* and *maximè* to make the Superlative; as,

Pos.	Com.	Sup.
Affiduus,	<i>magis</i> affiduus,	<i>maximè</i> affiduus.
Igneus,	<i>magis</i> igneus,	<i>maximè</i> igneus.
Pius,	<i>magis</i> pius,	<i>maximè</i> pius.

Defective Comparison.

Pos.	Com.	Sup.
Adolescens,	adolescensior.	—
—	deterior,	detrerrimus.
Dexter,	dexterior.	—
Fidus,	—	fidissimus.
Inclytus,	—	inclytissimus.
Invictus,	—	invictissimus.
Juvenis,	junior.	—
Longinquus,	longinquior.	—
Meritus,	—	meritissimus.
Novus,	—	novissimus.
Ocyor,	—	ocysissimus.
Optimus,	optimior.	—
—	potior,	potissimus.
Senex,	senior.	—
Sinister,	sinisterior.	—
Taciturnus,	taciturnior. &c.	—

C H A P. IV.

Of a Verb, and its Accidents.

A Verb is a part of Speech, by which something is applied to another, as to it's Subject; and it expresses the Judgment we make upon perceiving the Relation that two or more Ideas bear to one another; as, *Homo est animal*. *Homo* is the Subject, *animal* is the Predicate, and the word by which this Predicate is affirmed of *homo*, as of it's Subject, is the verb *est*. This Application of something to another, as to its Subject, is ever in the Verb.

There are three Kinds or Classes of Verbs, as to their Signification; viz. Active, Passive, and Neuter.

A Verb Active declares the Action of its Subject or Nominative Case on something without itself; as, *Docet*, I teach.

A Verb Passive denotes the Effect of Action, or the Passion of its Subject or Nominative Case; as, *Docetor*, I am taught.

A Verb Neuter signifies an Action not passing on an Object, or is a meer Negation of the Action and Passion of its Nominative, and is such whose Action is terminated in itself; as, *Curro*, I run; or it signifies Existence, or some State or Condition of Being; as, *Sum*, I am, *Sedeo*, I sit: and it is often englished with the Signs of a Passive Verb.

Of Moods.

A Mood is the Manner of Predication, or of a Verb's affirming.

There are three Modal Variations of Verbs, the Indicative, the Subjunctive, and the Imperative.

The Indicative Mood is either Declarative, positively affirming something done, doing, or to be done; or it is Interrogative, asking a Question.

The

The Subjunctive has something supposed to precede it, to which it is subsequent or Subjunctive; and by this one Modal Formation the several Modes of Possibility, Will and Duty are represented.

The Imperative signifies something to be done at another's Command.

Of Tenses.

A Tense expresses the Time of a Verb's affirming; and tho' there be in the common Notion of Time but three Distinctions, that is, present, past, and to come; yet in the Latin Tongue there be five Tenses or Times: viz. the Present Tense, the Imperfect, the Perfect, the Pluperfect and the Future.

The Present Tense speaketh of the Time that now is, dividing the past from the Future. But the use of the present Tense of the Subjunctive Mood runs naturally into the Notion of Futurity, by the Nature of Dependance, and is frequently used for the Imperative.

The Imperfect Tense denotes a thing begun, but not finished.

The Perfect Tense represents a thing as now past, without considering it as formerly present; and if it speaks of Action, it also signifies that Action to have been complete and perfect.

The Pluperfect Tense speaketh of a Time as past, before some other time past; or it signifies a thing not barely perfected, but perfected before some other.

The Future Tense speaketh of the Time to come; and it signifies not only the mere futurity of a thing, but also makes the Verb equal to the Imperative Mood. The Future of the Subjunctive is likewise sometimes used for the Imperative; inasmuch as the thing commanded must be always future; for a thing past, can be no Subject of Command.

Of the Numbers and Persons.

There are in Verbs two Numbers, the Singular and the Plural; and there are three Persons in each Number, generally express'd in three different Endings. A Verb is said to be of the first Person, when it is joined with the Person speaking; as, *Amo*, I love; *amamus*, we love. A Verb is of the second Person, when it is joined to the Person spoken to; as, *Amas*, thou lovest; *amatis*, ye love. And of this Person is every Vocative Case. A Verb is of the third Person, when it is joined with the Person or Thing spoken of; as, *Amat*, he loveth; *amant*, they love. And therefore all Substantives are of this Person; except *ego nos, tu* and *vos*.

Of the Conjugations.

A Conjugation is a Set of Terminations, by which Verbs are varied into all their Moods, Tenses, Numbers, and Persons; and of these Conjugations there are four Sorts, distinguished from each other by the Characteristic Vowel before *re* in the Verbal Substantive Aptote; as will appear in the following Scheme.

The first Conjugation hath *a* long before *re*; as,

Amāre.

The second Conjugation hath *e* long before *re*;

as, *Docēre*.

The third Conjugation hath *e* short before *re*;

as, *Legere*.

The fourth Conjugation hath *i* long before *re*;

as, *Audire*.

Verbs ending in *o*, of the four Conjugations, are declined after these Examples.

Amo, amas, amavi, amāre, amavisse. To love.

Doceo, doces, docui, docēre, docuisse. To teach.

Lego, legis, legi, legere, legisse. To read.

Audio, audis, audiui, audire, audivisse. To hear.

The

The principal Endings of Verbs, upon which all the rest depend, are; the first person singular of the present Tense of the Indicative Mood, called the first Root; as, *Amo*: and the first person singular of the Perfect Tense of the Indicative Mood, called the second Root; as, *Amavi*.

A Paradigm or Draught of the several Formations of Verbs in *o*, according to their respective Conjugations.

A Particular Exemplification of the first Conjugation Active.

The Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Singulariter, *Amo*, I love. *amas*, thou lovest, *amat*, he loveth. Pluraliter, *amāmus*, we love. *amātis*, ye love. *amant*, they love.

The Imperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Amābam*, I loved. *amābas*, thou lovedst. *amābat*, he loved. Pluraliter, *amabāmus*, we loved. *amabātis*, ye loved. *amābant*, they loved.

The Perfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Amāvi*, I have loved. *amavisti*, thou hast loved. *amāvit*, he hath loved. Pluraliter, *amāvimus*, we have loved. *amavistis*, ye have loved. *amāvērunt*, vel *amavēre*, they have loved.

The Pluperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Amāveram*, I had loved. *amāveras*, thou hadst loved. *amāverat*, he had loved. Pluraliter, *amāverāmus*, we had loved. *amāverātis*, ye had loved. *amāverant*, they had loved,

The Future Tense.

Singulariter, *Amābo*, I shall, or will love. *amābis*, thou shalt, or wilt love. *amābit*, he shall, or will love. Pluraliter, *amābimus*, we shall, or will love. *amābitis*, ye shall, or will love. *amābunt*, they shall, or will love.

The

The Subjunctive Mood, Present Tense.

Singulariter, *Amem*, I may, or can love. *ames*, thou may'st, or canst love. *amet*, he may, or can love. Pluraliter, *amēmus*, we may, or can love. *amētis*, ye may, or can love. *ament*, they may, or can love.

The Imperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Amārem*, I might, or could love. *amāres*, thou mightest, or could'st love. *amāret*, he might, or could love. Pluraliter, *amāremus*, we might, or could love. *amarētis*, ye might, or could love. *amārent*, they might, or could love.

The Perfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Amavērim*, I might, or could have loved. *amavēris*, thou mightest, or could'st have loved. *amavērit*, he might, or could have loved. Pluraliter, *amaverimus*, we might, or could have loved. *amaveritis*, ye might, or could have loved. *amavērint*, they might, or could have loved.

The Pluperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Amavissem*, I had loved. *amavisses*, thou hadst loved. *amavisset*, he had loved. Pluraliter, *amavissēmus*, we had loved. *amavissētis*, ye had loved. *amavissent*, they had loved.

The Future Tense.

Singulariter, *Amavēro*, I shall have loved. *amavēris*, thou shalt have loved. *amavērit*, he shall have loved. Pluraliter, *amaverimus*, we shall have loved. *amaveritis*, ye shall have loved. *amavērint*, they shall have loved.

The Imperative Mood, Future Tense.

Singulariter, *Ama*, *amāto*, love thou. *amāto*, let him love. Pluraliter, *amāte*, *amatōte*, love ye. *amanto*, let them love.

It is here to be observed, that in the Imperative Mood there is only the Future Tense, because we

can bid only for the time to come; and there is no first Person, because none bids or commands himself.

A Particular Exemplification of the Second Conjugation Active.

The Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Singulariter, *Doceo*, I teach. *doces*, thou teachest. *docet*, he teacheth. Pluraliter, *docemus*, we teach. *docetis*, ye teach. *docent*, they teach.

The Imperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Docēbam*, I taught. *docēbas*, thou taughtest. *docēbat*, he taught. Pluraliter, *docebāmus*, we taught. *docebātis*, ye taught. *docēbant*, they taught.

The Perfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Docui*, I have taught. *docuisti*, thou hast taught. *docuit*, he hath taught. Pluraliter, *docuimus*, we have taught. *docuistis*, ye have taught. *docuerunt*, *vel docuere*, they have taught.

The Pluperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Docuēram*, I had taught. *docuēras*, thou hadst taught. *docuērat*, he had taught. Pluraliter, *docuerāmus*, we had taught. *docuerātis*, ye had taught. *docuerant*, they had taught.

The Future Tense.

Singulariter, *Docēbo*, I shall, or will teach. *docēbis*, thou shalt, or wilt teach. *docēbit*, he shall, or will teach. Pluraliter, *docebimus*, we shall, or will teach. *docebitis*, ye shall, or will teach. *docēbunt*, they shall, or will teach.

The Subjunctive Mood, Present Tense.

Singulariter, *Doceam*, I may, or can teach. *doceas*, thou may'st, or canst teach. *doceat*, he may, or can teach. Pluraliter, *doceāmus*, we may or can teach. *doceātis*, ye may, or can teach. *doceant*, they may, or can teach.

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The Imperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Docērem*, I might, or could teach. *docēres*, thou mightest, or could'st teach. *docēret*, he might, or could teach. Pluraliter, *docerēmus*, we might, or could teach. *docerētis*, ye might, or could teach. *docerent*, they might, or could teach.

The Perperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Docuerim*, I might, or could have taught. *docueris*, thou mightest, or could'st have taught. *docuerit*, he might, or could have taught. Pluraliter, *docuerimus*, we might, or could have taught. *docueritis*, ye might, or could have taught. *docuerint*, they might, or could have taught.

The Pluperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Docuissē*, I had taught. *docuisses*, thou hadst taught. *docuisset*, he had taught. Pluraliter, *docuissēmus*, we had taught. *docuissētis*, ye had taught. *docuissent*, they had taught.

The Future Tense.

Singulariter, *Docuero*, I shall have taught. *docueris*, thou shalt have taught. *docuerit*, he shall have taught. Pluraliter, *docuerimus*, we shall have taught. *docueritis*, ye shall have taught. *docuerint*, they shall have taught.

The Imperative Mood, Future Tense.

Singulariter, *Doce*, *docēto*, teach thou. *docēto*, let him teach. Pluraliter, *docēte*, *docetōte*, teach ye. *docento*, let them teach.

A particular Exemplification of the third Conjugation Active.

The Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Singulariter, *Lego*, I read. *legis*, thou readest. *legit*, he readeth. Pluraliter, *legimus*, we read. *legitis*, ye read. *legunt*, they read.

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The Imperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Legēbam*, I read. *legēbas*, thou readest. *legēbat*, he read. Pluraliter, *legebāmus*, we read. *legebātis*, ye read. *legēbant*, they read.

The Perfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Legi*, I have read. *legisti*, thou hast read. *legit*, he hath read. Pluraliter, *legimus*, we have read. *legistis*, ye have read. *legērunt*, *vel legēre*, they have read.

The Pluperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Legeram*, I had read. *legeras*, thou hadst read. *legerat*, he had read. Pluraliter, *legerāmus*, we had read. *legerātis*, ye had read. *legerant*, they had read.

The Future Tense.

Singulariter, *Legam*, I shall, or will read. *leges*, thou shalt, or wilt read. *leget*, he shall, or will read. Pluraliter, *legēmus*, we shall, or will read. *legētis*, ye shall, or will read, *legent*, they shall, or will read.

The Subjunctive Mood, Present Tense.

Singulariter, *legam*, I may, or can read. *legas*, thou may'st, or canst read. *legat*, he may, or can read. Pluraliter, *legāmus*, we may, or can read. *legātis*, ye may, or can read. *legant*, they may, or can read.

The Imperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Legerem*, I might, or could read. *legeres*, thou mightest, or could'st read. *legeret*, he might or could read. Pluraliter, *legerēmus*, we might, or could read. *legerētis*, ye might, or could read. *legerent*, they might, or could read.

The Perfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Legerim*, I might, or could have read. *legeris*, thou mightest, or could'st have read. *legerit*, he might, or could have read. Pluraliter, *legerimus*, we might, or could have read. *legeritis*, ye might, or could have read. *legerint*, they might, or could have read.

The

The Pluperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Legissem*, I had read. *legisses*, thou hadst read. *legisset*, he had read. Pluraliter, *Legissemus*, we had read. *legissetis*, ye had read. *legissent*, they had read.

The Future Tense.

Singulariter, *Legero*, I shall have read. *legeris*, thou shalt have read. *legerit*, he shall have read. Pluraliter, *legerimus*, we shall have read. *legeritis*, ye shall have read. *legerint*, they shall have read.

The Imperative Mood, Future Tense.

Singulariter, *Lege*, *legito*, read thou. *Legito*, let him read. Pluraliter, *Legite*, *legitote*, read ye. *legunto*, let them read.

A particular Exemplification of the fourth Conjugation Active.

Singulariter, *Audio*, I hear. *audis*, thou hearest. *audit*, he heareth. Pluraliter, *audimus*, we hear. *auditis*, ye hear. *audiunt*, they hear.

The Imperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Audiebam*, I heard. *audiebas*, thou heard'st. *audiebat*, he heard. Pluraliter, *audiebamus*, we heard. *audiebatis*, ye heard. *audiebant*, they heard.

The Perfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Audiui*, I have heard. *audivisti*, thou hast heard. *audivit*, he hath heard. Pluraliter, *audivimus*, we have heard. *audivistis*, ye have heard. *audiverunt*, *vel audivêre*, they have heard.

The Pluperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *audiveram*, I had heard. *audiveras*, thou hadst heard. *audiverat*, he had heard. Pluraliter, *audiveramus*, we had heard. *audiveratis*, ye had heard. *audiverant*, they had heard.

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The Future Tense.

Singulariter, *audiam*, I shall, or will hear. *audies*, thou shalt, or wilt hear. *audiet*, he shall, or will hear. Pluraliter, *audiēmus*, we shall, or will hear. *audiētis*, ye shall, or will hear. *audient*, they shall, or will hear.

The Subjunctive Mood, Present Tense.

Singulariter, *audiam*, I may, or can hear. *audias*, thou may'st, or canst hear. *audiat*, he may, or can hear. Pluraliter, *audiāmus*, we may, or can hear. *audiātis*, ye may, or can hear. *audiant*, they may, or can hear.

The Imperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Audīrem*, I might, or could hear. *audīres*, thou mightest, or could'st hear. *audīret*, he might, or could hear. Pluraliter, *audirēmus*, we might, or could hear. *audirētis*, ye might, or could hear. *audīrent*, they might, or could hear.

The Perfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Audiverim*, I might, or could have heard. *audiveris*, thou mightest, or could'st have heard. *audiverit*, he might, or could have heard. Pluraliter, *audiverimus*, we might, or could have heard. *audiveritis*, ye might, or could have heard. *audiverint*, they might, or could have heard.

The Pluperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Audivissem*, I had heard. *audivisses*, thou hadst heard. *audivisset*, he had heard. Pluraliter, *audivissemus*, we had heard. *audivissetis*, ye had heard. *audivissent*, they had heard.

The Future Tense.

Singulariter, *Audivero*, I shall have heard. *audiveris*, thou shalt have heard. *audiverit*, he shall have heard. Pluraliter, *audiverimus*, we shall have heard. *audiveritis*, ye shall have heard. *audiverint*, they shall have heard.

The

The Imperative Mood, Future Tense.

Singulariter, *Audi, audito*, hear thou. *audito*, let him hear. Pluraliter, *audite, auditote*, hear ye. *audiunto*, let them hear.

It is to be observed that Syncope often cuts out *y*, *ve*, or *vi*, in the Perfect Tense.

Verbs Neuter in *o*, differ not from Actives in their Latin Formation; and they form no Passive Voice, except that they are used sometimes in the third person Singular; as, *vivitur*, i. e. *ab hominibus*, men live.

Before we decline any Verbs in *or*, for supplying of many Tenses which are wanting in all such Verbs, we must learn to decline and form the auxiliary Verb *Sum*, in the following Manner.

Sum, es, fui, esse, fuisse. To be. A Verb Substantive.

The Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Singulariter, *Sum*, I am. *es*, thou art. *est*, he is. Pluraliter, *sumus*, we are. *estis*, ye are. *sunt*, they are.

The Imperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Eram*, I was. *eras*, thou wast. *erat*, he was. Pluraliter, *erāmus*, we were. *erātis*, ye were. *erant*, they were.

The Perfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Fui*, I have been. *fuiſti*, thou haſt been. *fuit*, he hath been. Pluraliter, *fuimus*, we have been. *fuiſtis*, ye have been. *fuērunt*, vel *fuēre*, they have been.

The Pluperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Fuēram*, I had been. *fuēras*, thou hadſt been. *fuērat*, he had been. Pluraliter, *fuērāmus*, we had been. *fuērātis*, ye had been. *fuērant*, they had been.

The Future Tense.

Singulariter, *Ero*, I ſhall, or will be. *eris*, thou ſhalt, or wilt be. *erit*, he ſhall, or will be. Pluraliter, *erimus*,

mus, we shall, or will be. *eritis*, ye shall, or will be. *erunt*, they shall, or will be.

The Subjunctive Mood, Present Tense.

Singulariter, *Sim*, I may, or can be. *sis*, thou may'st, or canst be. *sit*, he may, or can be. Pluraliter, *simus*, we may, or can be. *sitis*, ye may, or can be. *sint*, they may, or can be.

We likewise read, *Siem*, *sies*, *siet*, for *sim*, &c.

The Imperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Essem*, I might, or could be. *esses*, thou mightest, or could'st be. *esset*, he might, or could be. Pluraliter, *essemus*, we might, or could be. *essetis*, ye might, or could be. *essent*, they might, or could be.

The Perfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Fuerim*, I might, or could have been. *fuëris*, thou mightest, or could'st have been. *fuërit*, he might, or could have been. Pluraliter, *fuerimus*, we might, or could have been. *fueritis*, ye might, or could have been. *fuerint*, they might, or could have been.

The Pluperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Fuisssem*, I had been. *fuisses*, thou hadst been. *fuisset*, he had been. Pluraliter, *fuisssemus*, we had been. *fuissetis*, ye had been. *fuissent*, they had been.

The Future Tense.

Singulariter, *Fuëro*, I shall have been. *fuëris*, thou shalt have been. *fuërit*, he shall have been. Pluraliter, *fuerimus*, we shall have been. *fueritis*, ye shall have been. *fuerint*, they shall have been.

The Imperative Mood, Future Tense.

Singulariter, *Esto*, be thou. *esto*, let him be. Pluraliter, *este*, *estote*, be ye. *sunto*, let them be.

Verbs ending in *or*, of the four Conjugations, are declined after these Examples,

Amor,

Amor, amâris, vel amâre, amâtus sum vel fui, amâri.
To be loved.

Doceor, docêris, vel docêre, doctus sum vel fui, docêri.
To be taught.

Legor, legêris, vel legere, lectus sum vel fui, legi.
To be read.

Audior, audîris, vel audire, auditus sum vel fui, audiri. To be heard.

Thus of Actives in *re* are made Passives in *i*; the first Conjugation Passive being form'd from the Active, by changing *âre* into *âri*; the second by changing *êre* into *êri*; the third by changing *ere* into *i*; and the fourth by changing *ire* into *iri*.

The Verb Passive, as also the Verb Active in *or*, has only three Tenses in the Indicative Mood, viz. the Present Tense, the Imperfect, and the Future. The Perfect and the Pluperfect Tenses are formed by the help of the Verbal Adjective, which has Number, Case, and Gender, and the Verb *sum*. The Subjunctive Mood has only the Present and Imperfect Tenses of its own, the Perfect and Pluperfect, as in the Indicative, being supplied by the Verbal Adjective and *sum*, and also the Future, as following the Nature of the Perfect Tense, which it includes in its Signification. But this Circumlocution has no place in those Verbs which want their Verbal Adjective.

A Paradigm or Draught of the several Formations of Verbs in *or*, according to their Respective Conjugations.

A particular Exemplification of the first Conjugation Passive.

The Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Singulariter, *Amor*, I am loved. *amâris, vel amâre*, thou art loved. *amâtur*, he is loved. Pluraliter, *amâmur*, we are loved. *amamini*, ye are loved. *amantur*, they are loved.

The Imperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Amābar*, I was loved. *amabāris*, vel *amabāre*, thou wast loved. *amabātur*, he was loved. Pluraliter, *amabāmur*, we were loved. *amabamini*, ye were loved. *amabantur*, they were loved.

The Perfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Amatus sum*, vel *fui*, I have been loved. *amatus es*, vel *fuisti*, thou hast been loved. *amatus est*, vel *fuit*, he hath been loved. Pluraliter, *amati sumus*, vel *fuimus*, we have been loved. *amati estis*, vel *fuistis*, ye have been loved. *amati sunt*, *fuērunt*, vel *fuēre*, they have been loved.

Note that *amatus sum* signifies a thing finished, without regard to the time when; *amatus fui* denotes a thing finished, and some time since interven'd.

The Pluperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Amatus eram*, vel *fuēram*, I had been loved. *amatus eras*, vel *fuēras*, thou hadst been loved. *amatus erat*, vel *fuērat*, he had been loved. Pluraliter, *amati erāmus*, vel *fuēramus*, we had been loved. *amati erātis*, vel *fuērātis*, ye had been loved. *amati erant*, vel *fuērant*, they had been loved.

The Future Tense.

Singulariter, *Amābor*, I shall, or will be loved. *amabēris*, vel *amabēre*, thou shalt, or wilt be loved. *amabitur*, he shall, or will be loved. Pluraliter, *amabimur*, we shall, or will be loved. *amabimini*, ye shall, or will be loved. *amabuntur*, they shall, or will be loved.

The Subjunctive Mood, Present Tense.

Singulariter, *Amer*, I may, or can be loved. *amēris*, vel *amēre*, thou may'st, or canst be loved. *amētur*, he may, or can be loved. Pluraliter, *amēmur*, we may, or can be loved. *amemini*, ye may, or can be loved. *ameantur*, they may, or can be loved.

The

The Imperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Amāter*, I might, or could be loved. *amarēis*, vel *amarēre*, thou mightest, or could'st be loved. *amarētur*, he might, or could be loved. Pluraliter, *amarēmur*, we might, or could be loved. *amarēmini*, ye might, or could be loved. *amarentur*, they might, or could be loved.

The Perfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Amatus sim*, vel *fuērim*, I might, or could have been loved. *amatus sis*, vel *fuēris*, thou mightest, or could'st have been loved. *amatus sit*, vel *fuērit*, he might, or could have been loved. Pluraliter, *amati simus*, vel *fuērimus*, we might, or could have been loved. *amati sitis*, vel *fuēritis*, ye might, or could have been loved. *amati sint*, vel *fuērint*, they might, or could have been loved.

The Pluperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Amatus essem*, vel *fuissem*, I had been loved. *amatus esses*, vel *fuisses*, thou hadst been loved. *amatus esset*, vel *fuisset*, he had been loved. Pluraliter, *amati essemus*, vel *fuissemus*, we had been loved. *amati essetis*, vel *fuissetis*, ye had been loved. *amati essent*, vel *fuisSENT*, they had been loved.

The Future Tense.

Singulariter, *Amatus ero*, vel *fuero*, I shall have been loved. *amatus eris*, vel *fuēris*, thou shalt have been loved. *amatus erit*, vel *fuērit*, he shall have been loved. Pluraliter, *amati erimus*, vel *fuērimus*, we shall have been loved. *amati eritis*, vel *fuēritis*, ye shall have been loved. *amati erunt*, vel *fuērint*, they shall have been loved.

The Imperative Mood, Future Tense.

Singulariter, *Amāre*, *amātor*, be thou loved. *amātor*, let him be loved. Pluraliter, *amāmini*, *amāminor*, be ye loved. *amantor*, let them be loved.

Note that *amāminor* is seldom used; and so in all Verbs.

A particular Exemplification of the second Conjugation Passive.

The Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Singulariter, *Doceor*, I am taught. *docēris*, vel *docēre*, thou art taught. *docētur*, he is taught. Pluraliter, *docemur*, we are taught. *docemini*, ye are taught. *docentur*, they are taught.

The Imperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Docēbar*, I was taught. *docebāris*, vel *docebāre*, thou wast taught. *docebātur*, he was taught. Pluraliter, *docebāmur*, we were taught. *docebāmini*, ye were taught. *docebantur*, they were taught.

The Perfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Doctus sum*, vel *fui*, I have been taught. *doctus es*, vel *fuiſti*, thou haſt been taught. *doctus eſt*, vel *fuit*, he hath been taught. Pluraliter, *docti ſumus*, vel *fuimus*, we have been taught. *docti eſtis*, vel *fuistiſ*, ye have been taught. *docti ſunt*, *fuērunt*, vel *fuere*, they have been taught.

The Pluperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Doctus eram*, vel *fuēram*, I had been taught. *doctus eras*, vel *fuēras*, thou hadſt been taught. *doctus erat*, vel *fuerat*, he had been taught. Pluraliter, *docti erāmus*, vel *fuerāmus*, we had been taught. *docti erātis*, vel *fuerātis*, ye had been taught. *docti erant*, vel *fuerant*, they had been taught.

The Future Tense.

Singulariter, *Docēbor*, I ſhall, or will be taught. *doceberis*, vel *docebere*, thou ſhalt, or wilt be taught. *docebitur*, he ſhall, or will be taught. Pluraliter, *docebitur*, we ſhall, or will be taught. *docebitur*, ye ſhall or will be taught. *docebuntur*, they ſhall, or will be taught.

The Subjunctive Mood, Present Tense.

Singulariter, *Docear*, I may, or can be taught. *doceāris*, vel *doceāre*, thou may'ſt, or canſt be taught. *doceatur*,

ceatur, he may, or can be taught. Pluraliter, *doceamur*, we may, or can be taught. *doceamini*, ye may, or can be taught. *doceantur*, they may, or can be taught.

The Imperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Docerer*, I might, or could be taught. *docerēris*, vel *docerēre*, thou mightest, or could'st be taught. *docerētur*, he might, or could be taught. Pluraliter, *docerēmur*, we might, or could be taught. *doceremini*, ye might, or could be taught. *docerentur*, they might, or could be taught.

The Perperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Doctus sim*, vel *fuērim*, I might, or could have been taught. *doctus sis*, vel *fuēris*, thou mightest, or could'st have been taught. *doctus sit*, vel *fuērit*, he might, or could have been taught. Pluraliter, *docti simus*, vel *fuērimus*, we might, or could have been taught. *docti sitis*, vel *fuēritis*, ye might, or could have been taught. *docti sint*, vel *fuērint*, they might, or could have been taught.

The Pluperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Doctus essem*, vel *fuissē*, I had been taught. *doctus esses*, vel *fuisses*, thou hadst been taught. *doctus esset*, vel *fuisset*, he had been taught. Pluraliter, *docti essemus*, vel *fuissēmus*, we had been taught. *docti essētis*, vel *fuissētis*, ye had been taught. *docti essent*, vel *fuissent*, they had been taught.

The Future Tense.

Singulariter, *Doctus ero*, vel *fuēro*, I shall have been taught. *doctus eris*, vel *fuēris*, thou shalt have been taught. *doctus erit*, vel *fuērit*, he shall have been taught. Pluraliter, *docti erimus*, vel *fuērimus*, we shall have been taught. *docti eritis*, vel *fuēritis*, ye shall have been taught. *docti erunt*, vel *fuērint*, they shall have been taught.

The

The Imperative Mood, Future Tense.

Singulariter, *Docere, docetor*, be thou taught. *docetor*, let him be taught. Pluraliter, *docemini, docemini*, be ye taught. *docentor*, let them be taught.

A particular Exemplification of the third Conjugation Passive.

The Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Singulariter, *Legor*, I am read. *legiris, vel legere*, thou art read. *legitur*, he is read. Pluraliter, *legimur*, we are read. *legimini, ye* are read. *leguntur*, they are read.

The Imperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Legabar*, I was read. *legebaris, vel legebare*, thou wast read. *legebatur*, he was read. Pluraliter, *legebamur*, we were read. *legebamini, ye* were read. *legebantur*, they were read.

The Perfect Tense.

Singulariter, *LECTUS sum, vel fui*, I have been read. *lectus es, vel fuisti*, thou hast been read. *lectus est, vel fuit*, he hath been read. Pluraliter, *lecti sumus, vel fuimus*, we have been read. *lecti estis, vel fuistis*, ye have been read. *lecti sunt, fuerunt, vel fuere*, they have been read.

The Pluperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *LECTUS eram, vel fueram*, I had been read. *lectus eras, vel fueras*, thou hadst been read. *lectus erat, vel fuerat*, he had been read. Pluraliter, *lecti eramus, vel fueramus*, we had been read. *lecti eratis, vel fueratis*, ye had been read. *lecti erant, vel fuerant*, they had been read.

The Future Tense.

Singulariter, *Legar*, I shall, or will be read. *legeris, vel legere*, thou shalt, or wilt be read. *legetur*, he shall, or will be read. Pluraliter, *legemur*, we shall, or will be

be read. *legemini*, ye shall, or will be read. *legentur*, they shall, or will be read.

The Subjunctive Mood, Present Tense.

Singulariter, *legar*, I may, or can be read. *legāris*, vel *legāre*, thou may'st, or canst be read. *legātur*, he may, or can be read. Pluraliter, *legāmur*, we may, or can be read. *legamini*, ye may, or can be read. *legantur*, they may, or can be read.

The Imperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Legērer*, I might, or could be read. *legerēris*, vel *legerēre*, thou mightest, or could'st be read. *legerētur*, he might, or could be read. Pluraliter, *legerēmur*, we might, or could be read. *legeremini*, ye might, or could be read. *legerentur*, they might, or could be read.

The Perfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Lectus sim*, vel *fuērim*, I might, or could have been read. *lectus sis*, vel *fuēris*, thou mightest, or could'st have been read. *lectus sit*, vel *fuērit*, he might, or could have been read. Pluraliter, *lecti simus* vel *fuerimus*, we might, or could have been read. *lecti sitis*, vel *fueritis*, ye might, or could have been read. *lecti sint*, vel *fuērint*, they might, or could have been read.

The Pluperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Lectus essem*, vel *fuissem*, I had been read. *lectus esses*, vel *fuiesses*, thou hadst been read. *lectus esset*, vel *fuiisset*, he had been read. Pluraliter, *lecti essemus*, vel *fuissemus*, we had been read. *lecti essetis*, vel *fuissetis*, ye had been read. *lecti essent*, vel *fuisSENT*, they had been read.

The Future Tense.

Singulariter, *Lectus ero*, vel *fuēro*, I shall have been read. *lectus eris*, vel *fuēris*, thou shalt have been read. *lectus erit*, vel *fuērit*, he shall have been read. Pluraliter, *lecti erimus*, vel *fuerimus*, we shall have been read.

lecti

lecti eritis, vel fueritis, ye shall have been read. *lecti erunt, vel fuerint*, they shall have been read.

The Imperative Mood, Future Tense.

Singulariter, *Legere, legitor*, be thou read. *legitor*, let him be read. Pluraliter, *Legimini, legiminor*, be ye read. *leguntor*, let them be read.

A particular Exemplification of the fourth Conjugation Passive.

The Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Singulariter, *Audior*, I am heard. *audiris, vel audire*, thou art heard. *auditur*, he is heard. Pluraliter, *audimur*, we are heard. *audimini, ye are heard. audiantur*, they are heard.

The Imperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Audiebar*, I was heard. *audiebaris, vel audiebare*, thou wast heard. *audiebatur*, he was heard. Pluraliter, *audiebamur*, we were heard. *audiebamini, ye were heard. audiebantur*, they were heard.

The Perfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Auditus sum, vel fui*, I have been heard. *auditus es, vel fuisti*, thou hast been heard. *auditus est, vel fuit*, he hath been heard. Pluraliter, *auditi sumus, vel fuimus*, we have been heard. *auditi estis, vel fuistis*, ye have been heard. *auditi sunt, fuerunt, vel fuere*, they have been heard.

The Pluperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *auditus eram, vel fueram*, I had been heard. *auditus eras, vel fueras*, thou hadst been heard. *auditus erat, vel fuerat*, he had been heard. Pluraliter, *auditi eramus, vel fueramus*, we had been heard. *auditi eratis, vel fueratis*, ye had been heard. *auditi erant, vel fuerant*, they had been heard.

The Future Tense.

Singulariter, *audiar*, I shall, or will be heard. *audiaris, vel audiere*, thou shalt, or wilt be heard. *audietur*,

tur, he shall, or will be heard. Pluraliter, *audiēmur*, we shall, or will be heard. *audiemini*, ye shall, or will be heard. *audientur*, they shall, or will be heard.

The Subjunctive Mood, Present Tense.

Singulariter, *audiar*, I may, or can be heard. *audiāris*, *vel audiāre*, thou may'st, or canst be heard. *audiātur*, he may, or can be heard. Pluraliter, *audiāmur*, we may, or can be heard. *audiamini*, ye may, or can be heard. *audiantur*, they may, or can be heard.

The Imperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Audīrer*, I might, or could be heard. *audirēris*, *vel audirēre*, thou mightest, or could'st be heard. *audirētur*, he might, or could be heard. Pluraliter, *audirēmur*, we might, or could be heard. *audiremini*, ye might, or could be heard. *audirentur*, they might, or could be heard.

The Perfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Auditus sim*, *vel fuērim*, I might, or could have been heard. *auditus sis*, *vel fueris*, thou mightest, or could'st have been heard. *auditus sit*, *vel fuērit*, he might, or could have been heard. Pluraliter, *auditi simus*, *vel fuerimus*, we might, or could have been heard. *auditi sitis*, *vel fueritis*, ye might, or could have been heard. *auditi sint*, *vel fuērint*, they might, or could have been heard.

The Pluperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Auditus essem*, *vel fuissem*, I had been heard. *auditus esses*, *vel fuisses*, thou hadst been heard. *auditus esset*, *vel fuisset*, he had been heard. Pluraliter, *auditi essemus*, *vel fuissemus*, we had been heard. *auditi essetis*, *vel fuissetis*, ye had been heard. *auditi essent*, *vel fuissent*, they had been heard.

The Future Tense.

Singulariter, *Auditus ero*, *vel fuero*, I shall have been heard. *auditus eris*, *vel fueris*, thou shalt have been heard. *auditus erit*, *vel fuerit*, he shall have been heard.

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Pluraliter, *auditi erimus, vel fuerimus*, we shall have been heard. *auditi eritis, vel fueritis*, ye shall have been heard. *auditi erunt, vel fuerint*, they shall have been heard.

The Imperative Mood, Future Tense.

Singulariter, *Audire, auditor*, be thou heard. *auditor*, let him be heard. Pluraliter, *audimini, audimini*, be ye heard. *audiuntor*, let them be heard.

Verbs Actives ending in *or*, differ not from Passives in their Latin Formation, excepting only that their Signification in English is generally the same, that is given in the Formation of Verbs Active in *o*.

Of Anomalies, or Irregular Verbs.

Anomalies, or Irregular Verbs are not in all things like the Verbs of the four Conjugations already accounted for. There are commonly reckon'd nine Verbs of this Sort, viz. *Sum, eo, queo, volo, nolo, malo, edo, fero*, and *sio*, with their respective Compounds, which are declined, and formed in the following manner.

Possum, potes, potui, posse, potuisse. To be able.

A Verb Neuter, of *Potis* and *sum*.

The Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Singulariter, *Possum*, I am able. *potes*, thou art able. *potes*, he is able. Pluraliter, *possumus*, we are able. *potestis*, ye are able. *possunt*, they are able.

The Imperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Poteram*, I was able. *poteras*, thou wast able. *poterat*, he was able. Pluraliter, *poteramus*, we were able. *poteratis*, ye were able. *poterant*, they were able.

The Perfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Potui*, I have been able. *potuisti*, thou hast been able. *potuit*, he hath been able. Pluraliter,

po-

potuimus, we have been able. *potuistis*, ye have been able. *potuerunt*, *vel potuere*, they have been able.

The Pluperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Potuëram*, I had been able. *potuëras*, thou hadst been able. &c.

Note that what Persons are here omitted, and not expressly said to be wanting, are Regular, and may therefore be formed by the Schemes foregoing.

The Future Tense.

Singulariter, *Potero*, I shall, or will be able. *poteris*, thou shalt, or wilt be able. *poterit*, he shall, or will be able. Pluraliter, *poterimus*, we shall, or will be able. *poteritis*, ye shall, or will be able. *poterunt*, they shall, or will be able.

The Subjunctive Mood, Present Tense.

Singulariter, *Possim*, I may, or can be able. *possis*, thou may'st, or canst be able. *possit*, he may, or can be able. Pluraliter, *possimus*, we may, or can be able. *possitis*, ye may, or can be able. *possint*, they may, or can be able.

The Imperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Poffem*, I might, or could be able. *posfes*, thou mightest, or could'st be able. *posset*, he might, or could be able. Pluraliter, *posfemus*, we might, or could be able. *posfëtis*, ye might, or could be able. *posfent*, they might, or could be able.

The Perfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Potuërim*, I might, or could have been able. *potuëris*, thou mightest, or could'st have been able. &c.

The Pluperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Potuissem*, I had been able. *potuisses*, thou hadst been able. &c.

The Future Tense.

Singulariter, *Potuerō*, I shall have been able. *potueris*, thou shalt have been able. &c.

The Imperative Mood is wanting.

Prosum, *prodes*, *profui*, *prodesse*, *profuisse*. To profit.
A Verb Neuter.

In this Verb the Letter *d* is inserted, to prevent the Collision of two Vowels.

The Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Singulariter, *Prosum*, I profit. *prodes*, thou profitest. *prodest*, he profiteth. Pluraliter, *prosumus*, we profit. *prodestis*, ye profit. *profunt*, they profit.

The Imperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Proderam*, I profited. *proderas*, thou profitedst. *proderat*, he profited. Pluraliter, *proderāmus*, we profited. *proderātis*, ye profited. *proderant*, they profited.

The Perfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Profui*, I have profited. *profuisti*, thou hast profited. *profuit*, he hath profited. &c.

The Pluperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Profuēram*, I had profited. *profuēras*, thou hadst profited. *profuērat*, he had profited. &c.

The Future Tense.

Singulariter, *Prodero*, I shall, or will profit. *proderis*, thou shalt, or wilt profit. *proderit*, he shall, or will profit. Pluraliter, *proderimus*, we shall, or will profit. *proderitis*, ye shall, or will profit. *proderunt*, they shall, or will profit.

The Subjunctive Mood, Present Tense.

Singulariter, *Prosim*, I may, or can profit. *prosis*, thou may'st, or canst profit. *prosit*, he may, or can profit. Pluraliter, *prosimus*, we may, or can profit. *prositis*, ye may, or can profit. *prosint*, they may, or can profit.

The

The Imperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Prodessem*, I might, or could profit. *prodesse*, thou mightest, or could'st profit. *prodesset*, he might, or could profit. Pluraliter, *prodessemus*, we might, or could profit. *prodessetis*, ye might, or could profit. *prodescent*, they might, or could profit.

The Perfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Profuerim*, I might, or could have profited. *profueris*, thou mightest, or could'st have profited. *profuerit*, he might, or could have profited. &c.

The Pluperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Profuissem*, I had profited. *profuisses*, thou hadst profited. *profuisset*, he had profited. &c.

The Future Tense.

Singulariter, *Profuero*, I shall have profited. *profueris*, thou shalt have profited. *profuerit*, he shall have profited. &c.

The Imperative Mood, Future Tense.

Singulariter, *Prodesto*, profit thou. *prodesto*, let him profit. Pluraliter, *prodeste*, *prodestote*, profit ye. *prosumo*, let them profit.

Eo, is, ivi, ire, ivisse. To go. A Verb Neuter of the fourth Conjugation.

The Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Singulariter, *Eo*, I go. *is*, thou goest. *it*, he goeth. Pluraliter, *imus*, we go. *itis*, ye go. *eunt*, they go.

The Imperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Ibam*, I went. *ibas*, thou wentest. *ibat*, he went. Pluraliter, *ibamus*, we went. *ibatis*, ye went. *ibant*, they went.

The Perfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Ivi*, I have gone. *ivisti*, thou hast gone. *ivit*, he hath gone. &c.

The

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The Pluperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Ivëram*, I had gone. *ivëras*, thou hadst gone. *iverat*, he had gone. &c.

The Future Tense.

Singulariter, *Ibo*, I shall, or will go. *ibis*, thou shalt, or wilt go. *ibit*, he shall, or will go. Pluraliter, *ibimus*, we shall, or will go. *ibitis*, ye shall, or will go. *ibunt*, they shall, or will go.

The Subjunctive Mood, Present Tense.

Singulariter, *Eam*, I may, or can go. *eas*, thou may'st, or canst go. *eat*, he may, or can go. Pluraliter, *eāmus*, we may, or can go. *eātis*, ye may, or can go. *eant*, they may, or can go.

The Imperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Irem*, I might, or could go. *ires*, thou mightest, or could'st go. *iret*, he might, or could go. Pluraliter, *irēmus*, we might, or could go. *irētis*, ye might, or could go. *irent*, they might, or could go.

The Perfect Tense.

Singulariter, *ivërim*, I might, or could have gone. *ivëris*, thou mightest, or could'st have gone. *ivërit*, he might, or could have gone. &c.

The Pluperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Ivissëm*, I had gone. *ivissës*, thou hadst gone. *ivisset*, he had gone. &c.

The Future Tense.

Singulariter, *Ivëro*, I shall have gone. *ivëris*, thou shalt have gone. *iverit*, he shall have gone. &c.

The Imperative Mood, Future Tense.

Singulariter, *I, ito*, go thou. *ito*, let him go. Pluraliter, *ite, itôte*, go ye. *eunto*, let them go.

And thus all the Compounds of *eo* are formed; as
also

also *queo*, to be able, only it is not used in the Imperative Mood.

Volo, vis, volui, velle, voluisse. To be willing. A Verb Neuter of the third Conjugation.

The Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Singulariter, *Volo*, I am willing. *vis*, thou art willing. *vult*, he is willing. Pluraliter, *volūmus*, we are willing. *vultis*, ye are willing. *volunt*, they are willing.

The Imperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Volēbam*, I was willing. *volēbas*, thou wast willing. *volēbat*, he was willing. &c.

The Perfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Volui*, I have been willing. *voluisti*, thou hast been willing. *voluit*, he hath been willing. &c.

The Pluperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Voluēram*, I had been willing. *voluēras*, thou hadst been willing. *voluērat*, he had been willing. &c.

The Future Tense.

Singulariter, *Volam*, I shall, or will be willing. *voles*, thou shalt, or wilt be willing. *volet*, he shall, or will be willing. &c.

The Subjunctive Mood, Present Tense.

Singulariter, *Velim*, I may, or can be willing. *velis*, thou may'st, or canst be willing. *velit*, he may, or can be willing. Pluraliter, *velīmus*, we may, or can be willing. *velītis*, ye may, or can be willing. *velint*, they may, or can be willing.

The Imperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Vellem*, I might, or could be willing. *velles*, thou mightest, or could'st be willing. *vellet*, he might, or could be willing. Pluraliter, *vellēmus*, we might, or could be willing. *vellētis*, ye might, or could be willing. *vellent*, they might, or could be willing.

The

The Perfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Voluerim*, I might, or could have been willing. *volueris*, thou mightest, or could'st have been willing. *voluerit*, he might, or could have been willing. &c.

The Pluperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Voluissē*, I had been willing. *voluisses*, thou hadst been willing. *voluisset*, he had been willing. &c.

The Future Tense.

Singulariter, *Voluero*, I shall have been willing. *volueris*, thou shalt have been willing. *voluerit*, he shall have been willing. &c.

The Imperative Mood is wanting.

The Irregularity of *volo* consists in Contractions, and Change of Vowels; and as *volo*, so are *nolo* and *malo* formed.

Nolo, *nonvis*, *nolui*, *nolle*, *noluisse*. To be unwilling. A Verb Neuter, of *non* and *volo*, and of the third Conjugation.

The Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Singulariter, *Nolo*, I am unwilling. *nonvis*, thou art unwilling. *nonvult*, he is unwilling. Pluraliter, *nolumus*, we are unwilling. *nonvultis*, ye are unwilling. *nonvult*, they are unwilling.

The Imperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Nolēbam*, I was unwilling. *nolēbas*, thou wast unwilling. *nolēbat*, he was unwilling. &c.

The Perfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Nolui*, I have been unwilling. *noluisti*, thou hast been unwilling. *noluit*, he hath been unwilling. &c.

The Pluperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Noluēram*, I had been unwilling. *noluēras*,

luēras, thou hadst been unwilling. *noluēras*, he had been unwilling. &c.

The Future Tense.

Singulariter, *Nolam*, I shall, or will be unwilling. *nolēs*, thou shalt, or wilt be unwilling. *nolet*, he shall, or will be unwilling. &c.

The Subjunctive Mood, Present Tense.

Singulariter, *Nolim*, I may, or can be unwilling. *nolis*, thou may'st, or canst be unwilling. *nolit*, he may, or can be unwilling. Pluraliter, *nolimus*, we may, or can be unwilling. *nolitis*, ye may, or can be unwilling. *nolint*, they may, or can be unwilling.

The Imperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Nollem*, I might, or could be unwilling. *nolles*, thou mightest, or could'st be unwilling. *nollet*, he might, or could be unwilling. Pluraliter, *nollēmus*, we might, or could be unwilling. *nollētis*, ye might, or could be unwilling. *nollent*, they might, or could be unwilling.

The Perfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Noluērim*, I might, or could have been unwilling. *noluēris*, thou mightest, or could'st have been unwilling. *noluērit*, he might, or could have been unwilling. &c.

The Pluperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Noluissē*, I had been unwilling. *noluissēs*, thou hadst been unwilling. *noluisset*, he had been unwilling. &c.

The Future Tense.

Singulariter, *Noluēro*, I shall have been unwilling. *noluēris*, thou shalt have been unwilling. *noluērit*, he shall have been unwilling. &c.

The Imperative Mood, Future Tense.

Singulariter, *Noli*, *nolito*, be thou unwilling. Pluraliter, *Nolite*, *nolite*, be ye unwilling.

The Signification of this Imperative is but little more than the Adverb *non*; as, *noli mirari*, don't wonder.

Malo, mavis, malui, malle, maluisse. To be more willing. A Verb Neuter, of *magis* and *volo*, and of the third Conjugation.

The Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Singulariter, *Malo*, I am more willing. *mavis*, thou art more willing. *mavult*, he is more willing. Pluraliter, *malumus*, we are more willing. *mavultis*, ye are more willing. *malunt*, they are more willing.

The Imperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Malēbam*, I was more willing. *malēbas*, thou wast more willing. *malēbat*, he was more willing. &c.

The Perfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Malui*, I have been more willing. *maluisti*, thou hast been more willing. *maluit*, he hath been more willing. &c.

The Pluperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Maluēram*, I had been more willing. *maluēras*, thou hadst been more willing. *maluērat*, he had been more willing. &c.

The Future Tense.

Singulariter, *Malam*, I shall, or will be more willing. *males* thou shalt, or wilt be more willing. *malet*, he shall, or will be more willing. &c.

The Subjunctive Mood, Present Tense.

Singulariter, *Malim*, I may, or can be more willing. *malis*, thou may'st, or canst be more willing. *malit*, he may, or can be more willing. Pluraliter, *malimus*, we may, or can be more willing. *malitis*, ye may, or can be more willing. *malint*, they may, or can be more willing.

The

The Imperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Mallem*, I might, or could be more willing. *malles*, thou mightest, or could'st be more willing. *mallet*, he might, or could be more willing. Pluraliter, *mallēmus*, we might, or could be more willing. *mallētis*, ye might, or could be more willing. *mallent*, they might, or could be more willing.

The Perfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Maluerim*, I might, or could have been more willing. *malueris*, thou mightest, or could'st have been more willing. *maluerit*, he might, or could have been more willing. &c.

The Pluperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Maluissē*, I had been more willing. *maluisses*, thou hadst been more willing. *maluisset*, he had been more willing. &c.

The Future Tense.

Singulariter, *Maluero*, I shall have been more willing. *malueris*, thou shalt have been more willing. *maluerit*, he shall have been more willing. &c.

The Imperative Mood is wanting.

Edo, edis, vel es, edi, edere, vel esse, edisse. To eat.
A Redundant Verb Active of the third Conjugation.

The Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Singulariter, *Edo*, I eat. *edis, vel es*, thou eatest. *edit, vel est*, he eateth. Pluraliter, *edimus*, we eat. *editis, vel estis*, ye eat. *edunt*, they eat.

The Imperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Edēbam*, I eat. *edēbas*, thou eatest. *edēbat*, he eat. &c.

The Perfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Edi*, I have eaten. *edisti*, thou hast eaten. *edit*, he hath eaten. &c.

The Pluperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Edēram*, I had eaten. *edēras*, thou hadst eaten. *edērat*, he had eaten. &c.

The Future Tense.

Singulariter, *Edam*, I shall, or will eat. *edes*, thou shalt, or wilt eat. *edet*, he shall, or will eat. &c.

The Subjunctive Mood, Present Tense.

Singulariter, *Edam*, I may, or can eat. *edas*, thou may'st, or canst eat. *edat*, he may, or can eat. &c.

The Imperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Edērem*, *vel essem*, I might, or could eat. *edēres*, *vel esses*, thou mightest, or could'st eat. *edēret*, *vel esset*, he might, or could eat. Pluraliter, *ederēmus*, *vel essemus*, we might, or could eat. *ederētis*, *vel essētis*, ye might, or could eat. *edērent*, *vel essent*, they might, or could eat.

The Perfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Edērim*, I might, or could have eaten. *ederis*, thou mightest, or could'st have eaten. *edērit*, he might, or could have eaten. &c.

The Pluperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Edissem*, I had eaten. *edisses*, thou hadst eaten. *edisset*, he had eaten. &c.

The Future Tense.

Singulariter, *Edēro*, I shall have eaten. *edēris*, thou shalt have eaten. *edērit*, he shall have eaten. &c.

The Imperative Mood, Future Tense.

Singulariter, *Ede*, *edito*, *vel es*, *esto*, eat thou. *edito*, *vel esto*, let him eat. Pluraliter, *edite*, *editōte*, *vel este*, *estōte*, eat ye. *edunto*, let them eat.

Fero, *fers*, *tuli*, *ferre*, *tulisse*, To bear. A Verb Active of the third Conjugation, admitting the figure Syncope in some Tenses.

The

The Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Singulariter, *Fero*, I bear. *fers*, thou bearest. *fert*, he beareth. Pluraliter, *ferimus*, we bear. *fertis*, ye bear. *ferunt*, they bear.

The Imperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Ferēbam*, I bore. *ferēbas*, thou borest. *ferēbat*, he bore. &c.

The Perfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Tuli*, I have born. *tulisti*, thou hast born. *tulit*, he hath born. &c.

The Pluperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Tulēram*, I had born. *tulēras*, thou hadst born. *tulērat*, he had born. &c.

The Future Tense.

Singulariter, *Feram*, I shall, or will bear. *feres*, thou shalt, or wilt bear. *feret*, he shall, or will bear. &c.

The Subjunctive Mood, Present Tense.

Singulariter, *Feram* I may, or can bear. *feras*, thou may'st, or canst bear. *ferat*, he may, or can bear. &c.

The Imperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Ferrem*, I might, or could bear. *ferres*, thou mightest, or could'st bear. *ferret*, he might, or could bear. Pluraliter, *ferrēmus*, we might, or could bear. *ferrētis*, ye might, or could bear. *ferrent*, they might, or could bear.

The Perfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Tulērim*, I might, or could have born. *tulēris*, thou mightest, or could'st have born. *tulērit*, he might, or could have born. &c.

The Pluperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Tulissem*, I had born. *tulisses*, thou hadst born. *tulisset*, he had born. &c.

The

ANALOGY.

The Future Tense.

Singulariter, *Tulero*, I shall have born. *tuleris*, thou shalt have born. *tulerit*, he shall have born. &c.

The Imperative Mood, Future Tense.

Singulariter, *Fer*, *ferto*, bear thou. *ferto*, bear he. Pluraliter, *ferte*, *fertote*, bear ye. *ferunto*, let them bear.

The Irregularity of this Verb consists in the Omision of *i* or *e* after *r*, in some few Tenses and Persons. The Regular Tenses are omitted, as being easily supplied from the Analogy of the third Conjugation.

A particular Exemplification of the Passive.

Feror, *ferris*, *vel ferre*, *latus sum*, *vel fui*, *ferri*. To be born.

The Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Singulariter, *Feror*, I am born. *ferris*, *vel ferre*, thou art born. *fertur*, he is born. Pluraliter, *ferimur*, we are born. *ferimini*, ye are born. *feruntur*, they are born.

The Imperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Ferebar*, I was born. *ferebaris*, *vel ferebare*, thou wast born. *ferebatur*, he was born. &c.

The Perfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Latus sum*, *vel fui*, I have been born. *latus es*, *vel fuisti*, thou hast been born. *latus est*, *vel fuit*, he hath been born. &c.

The Pluperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Latus eram*, *vel fueram*, I had been born. *latus eras*, *vel fueras*, thou hadst been born. *latus erat*, *vel fuerat*, he had been born. &c.

The Future Tense.

Singulariter, *Ferar*, I shall, or will be born. *fereris*,
vel

vel ferere, thou shalt, or wilt be born. *feretur*, he shall, or will be born. &c.

The Subjunctive Mood, Present Tense.

Singulariter, *Ferar*, I may, or can be born. *feraris*, *vel ferare*, thou may'st, or canst be born. *feratur*, he may, or can be born. &c.

The Imperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Ferrer*, I might, or could be born. *ferrēris*, *vel ferrere*, thou mightest, or could'st be born. *ferrētur*, he might, or could be born. Pluraliter, *ferremur*, we might, or could be born. *ferremini*, ye might, or could be born. *ferrentur*, they might, or could be born.

The Perfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Latus sim*, *vel fuērim*, I might, or could have been born. *latus sis*, *vel fueris*, thou mightest, or could'st have been born. *latus sit*, *vel fuerit*, he might, or could have been born. &c.

The Pluperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Latus essem*, *vel fuissem*, I had been born. *latus esses*, *vel fuisses*, thou hadst been born. *latus esset*, *vel fuisset*, he had been born. &c.

The Future Tense.

Singulariter, *Latus ero*, *vel fuero*, I shall have been born. *latus eris*, *vel fueris*, thou shall have been born. *latus erit*, *vel fuerit*, he shall have been born. &c.

The Imperative Mood, Future Tense.

Singulariter, *Ferre*, *fertor*, be thou born. *fertor*, let him be born. Pluraliter, *ferimini*, *feriminor*, be ye born. *feruntur*, let them be born.

Fio, *sis*, *factus sum*, *vel fui*, *fieri*. To be made. A Verb Neuter Passive of the fourth Conjugation.

The Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Singulariter, *Fio*, I am made. *sis*, thou art made. *fit*,

fit, he is made. Pluraliter, *simus*, we are made. *fitis*, ye are made. *sunt*, they are made.

The Imperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Fiebam*, I was made. *fiēbas*, thou wast made. *fiēbat*, he was made. &c.

The Perfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Factus sum*, vel *fui*, I have been made. *factus es*, vel *fuiſti*, thou haſt been made. *factus eſt*, vel *fuit*, he hath been made. &c.

The Pluperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Factus eram*, vel *fuēram*, I had been made. *factus eras*, vel *fuēras*, thou haſt been made. *factus erat*, vel *fuērat*, he had been made. &c.

The Future Tense.

Singulariter, *Fiam*, I ſhall, or will be made. *fies*, thou ſhalt, or wilt be made. *fit*, he ſhall, or will be made. &c.

The Subjunctive Mood, Present Tense.

Singulariter, *Fiam*, I may, or can be made. *fiās*, thou may'ſt, or canſt be made. *fiat*, he may, or can be made. &c.

The Imperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Fierem*, I might, or could be made. *fiēres*, thou mighteſt, or could'ſt be made. *fiēret*, he might, or could be made. Pluraliter, *fiēremus*, we might, or could be made. *fiērēſis*, ye might, or could be made. *fiērent*, they might, or could be made.

The Perfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Factus ſim*, vel *fuērim*, I might, or could have been made. *factus ſis*, vel *fuēriſis*, thou mighteſt, or could'ſt have been made. *factus ſit*, vel *fuērit*, he might, or could have been made. &c.

The Pluperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Factus eſſem*, vel *fuīſſem*, I had been made.

made. *factus esses, vel fuisses*, thou hadst been made.
factus esset, vel fuisset, he had been made. &c.

The Future Tense.

Singulariter, *Factus ero, vel fuero*, I shall have been made.
factus eris, vel fueris, thou shalt have been made.
factus erit, vel fuerit, he shall have been made. &c.

The Imperative Mood, Future Tense.

Singulariter, *Fi, fito*, be thou made. *fito*, let him be made.
 Pluraliter, *fite, fitote*, be ye made. *funto*, let them be made.

Of Defective Verbs.

Defective Verbs are such as are imperfect in Mood, Tense, Number, or Person.

Aio, to say. Of the third Conjugation.

The Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Singulariter, *Aio*, I say. *ais*, thou sayest. *ait*, he saith.
 Pluraliter, *aiunt*, they say.

The Imperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Aiebam*, I said. *aiebas*, thou saidst. *aiebat*, he said.
 Pluraliter, *aiebamus*, we said. *aiebatis*, ye said. *aiebant*, they said.

The Subjunctive Mood, Present Tense.

Singulariter, *Aias*, thou may'st, or canst say. *aiat*, he may, or can say.
 Pluraliter, *aiamus*, we may, or can say. *aiatis*, ye may, or can say. *aiant*, they may, or can say.

The Imperative Mood, Future Tense.

Singulariter, *As*, say thou.

Ausim, to dare.

The Subjunctive Mood, Present Tense.

Singulariter, *Ausim*, I may, or can dare. *ausis*, thou may'st, or canst dare.
ausit, he may, or can dare. Pluraliter, *ausint*, they may, or can dare.

Salve, God save you. Of the second Conjugation.

The Indicative Mood, Future Tense.

Singulariter, *Salvēbis*, God save you.

The Imperative Mood, Future Tense.

Singulariter, *Salve*, *salvēto*, God save you. Pluraliter, *salvēte*, *salvetōte*, God save ye.

Ave, hail thou. Of the second Conjugation.

The Imperative Mood, Future Tense.

Singulariter, *Ave*, *avēto*, hail thou. Pluraliter, *avēte*, *avetōte*, hail ye.

Cedo, tell me.

The Imperative Mood, Future Tense.

Singulariter, *Cedo*, tell me thou. Pluraliter, *cedite*, tell me ye.

Faxo, to grant it.

The Indicative Mood, Future Tense.

Singulariter, *Faxo*, I shall, or will grant it. *faxis*, thou shalt, or wilt grant it. *faxit*, he shall, or will grant it. Pluraliter, *faxint*, they shall, or will grant it.

The Subjunctive Mood, Future Tense.

Singulariter, *Faxim*, I shall have granted it. *faxis*, thou shalt have granted it. *faxit*, he shall have granted it. Pluraliter, *faxint*, they shall have granted it.

Forem, to be.

The Subjunctive Mood, Imperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Forem*, I might, or could be. *fores*, thou mightest, or could'st be. *foret*, he might, or could be. Pluraliter, *forent*, they might, or could be.

Quaso, to beseech.

The Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Singulariter, *Quaso*, I beseech. Pluraliter, *quasumus*, we beseech.

Inquis,

Inquo, to say. Of the third Conjugation.

The Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Singulariter, *Inquo*, *vel inquam*, I say. *inquis*, thou say'st. *inquit*, he saith. Pluraliter, *inquimus*, we say. *inquiunt*, they say.

The Perfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Inquisti*, thou hast said. *inquit*, he hath said.

The Future Tense.

Singulariter, *Inquies*, thou shalt, or wilt say. *inquier*, he shall, or will say.

The Subjunctive Mood, Present Tense.

Singulariter, *Inquiat*, he may, or can say.

The Imperative Mood, Future Tense.

Singulariter, *Inque*, *inquito*, say thou.

Vale, farewell.

The Indicative Mood, Future Tense.

Singulariter, *Valēbis*, farewell thou.

The Imperative Mood, Future Tense.

Singulariter, *Vale*, *valēto*, farewell thou. Pluraliter, *valēte*, *valetōte*, farewell ye.

Memini, to remember,

The Indicative Mood, Perfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Memini*, I have remember'd. *meministi*, thou hast remember'd. *meministi*, he hath remember'd. &c.

The Pluperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Meminēram*, I had remember'd. *meminēras*, thou hadst remember'd. *meminērat*, he had remember'd. &c.

The Subjunctive Mood, Perfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Meminērim*, I might, or could have remember'd. *meminēris*, thou mightest, or couldst have

remember'd. *meminerit*, he might, or could have remember'd. &c.

The Pluperfect Tense.

Singulariter, *Meminissē*, I had remember'd. *meminisses*, thou hadst remember'd. *meminisset*, he had remember'd. &c.

The Future Tense.

Singulariter, *Meminero*, I shall have remember'd. *memineris*, thou shalt have remember'd. *meminerit*, he shall have remember'd. &c.

The Imperative Mood, Future Tense.

Singulariter, *Memento*, remember thou. Pluraliter, *mementote*, remember ye.

Odi and *capi* are form'd in the same manner; only they want the Imperative Mood.

Most of the other Defective Verbs are but single Words, and rarely to be found, but among the Poets.

CHAP. V.

Of an Adverb.

An Adverb is a Word added to a Verb or Adjective, and solely applied to the Use of qualifying and restraining the Latitude of their Significations, by the Intimation of some Circumstance; in the same manner as the Adjective qualifies and limits the Signification of a Substantive.

Some Adverbs admit of Comparison; as,

Pos.	Com.	Sup.
<i>Diū,</i>	<i>diutius,</i>	<i>diutissimè.</i>
<i>Doctè,</i>	<i>doctius,</i>	<i>doctissimè.</i>
<i>Durè,</i>	<i>durius,</i>	<i>durissimè.</i>
<i>Fortiter,</i>	<i>fortius,</i>	<i>fortissimè.</i>
<i>Pridem,</i>	<i>prius,</i>	<i>primum.</i>
<i>Sapè,</i>	<i>sapius,</i>	<i>sapissimè. &c.</i>

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

Of a Preposition.

A Preposition is so called, because it is either set before other Words to compound them, or before Substantives to govern them; and it betokens the Respect one thing has to another.

Prepositions, as well as Adjectives, and Adverbs, admit of Comparison; as,

Pos.	Com.	Sup.
<i>Ante,</i>	<i>anterior.</i>	
<i>Citra,</i>	<i>citerior,</i>	<i>citimus.</i>
<i>Extra,</i>	<i>exterior,</i>	<i>extimus, vel extrēmus.</i>
<i>Infra,</i>	<i>inferior,</i>	<i>infimus.</i>
<i>Intra,</i>	<i>interior,</i>	<i>intimus.</i>
<i>Post,</i>	<i>posterior,</i>	<i>postremus, vel postumus.</i>
<i>Supra,</i>	<i>superior,</i>	<i>supremus, vel summus.</i>
<i>Ultra,</i>	<i>ulterior,</i>	<i>ulrimus.</i>

These are the important Rudiments and Ground-work of Grammar, which being well laid, the Syntax or Constructive Part will be so easy, that both the Learner and Instructor too, will be equally delighted with the Superstructure. Having therefore thus dispatch'd the Remarks I had to make upon the several Parts of Speech, I now proceed to treat of Syntax, or the Regular Composition of Sentences and Phrases.

SYNTAX.

S Y N T A X.

Syntax treats of the due ordering of the several Parts of Speech, towards the regular Composition of Sentences and Phrases, in the expression of our thoughts: and particularly how Words are put together by Concord and Government; the one importing the Agreement of Words with one another, in some of their respective Accidents; the other implying the Power and Influence, which one Word is supposed to have upon the Accidents of another.

C H A P. I.

Of the Concords.

There are two Concords or Agreements in Latin: the first is betwixt the Nominative Case and the Verb; and the second is betwixt the Substantive and the Adjective.

C H A P. II.

Of the First Concord.

A Verb agreeth with the Nominative Case in Number and Person: as,

Sera nunquam est ad bonos mores via.

Est is the Verb agreeing with the Nominative Case *via* in the same Number, and in the same Person; all Substantives being of the third Person, except *ego*, *nos*, *tu* and *vos*.

Sometimes a Sentence is the Nominative Case to the Verb: as,

Ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes

Emollit mores.

Emollit

Emollit agrees with the whole Sentence, *Ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes*. For as a Proposition, tho' consisting of many Words, is consider'd by the Latins as one single thing, it may therefore be the Subject to the Verb, or be put instead of its Nominative Case.

Two or more Nominative Cases singular, as they speak of more than one, will have a Verb plural: as,

Nox, & amor, vinumque nihil moderabile suadent.

Suadent agrees with *nox, amor* and *vinum*.

When these Nominatives are of different Persons, the Verb generally respects the Worthiest, the first Person being more worthy than the second, and the second more worthy than the third. But Nominative Cases are often understood, especially, *ego, tu, ille, nos, vos, illi*, when there is no Distinction or emphatical Signification intended; and because every Verb implies a Person in its very Termination, the Person is therefore rarely prefixed.

A Substantive of Multitude sometimes makes the Verb of the plural Number: as,

Pars abiêre.

Abiêre is the Verb plural agreeing with the Nominative Case *pars*; which, tho' it be of the singular Number by Declension, yet being a Collective Substantive, signifying many things collected and reduced into one, is therefore the plural Number by Signification, and admits a Verb plural to agree with it. And accordingly to such Substantives, tho' of the singular Number, Authors have sometimes joined indifferently a Verb plural, or singular, as they variously pleased, one respecting the Words, the other the Sense.

CHAP. III.

Of the Second Concord.

The Adjective agrees with its Substantive in Number, Case and Gender: as,

Rara avis in terris, nigroque simillima cygno.

Rara is the Adjective, and it agrees with the Substantive *avis* in the same Number, Case and Gender. For the Adjective cannot stand by itself in Discourse, but must be joined with a Substantive to make Sense, representing what is Accidental to the Nature of the Substantive. And as Adjectives happen sometimes to be separated from their Substantives, so this Agreement serves to bring them together again, and give them their natural Position in the Understanding, without which the Period would be unintelligible. When the Substantive to the Adjective is the word *Thing*, or when a Sentence is put as a Substantive to an Adjective, the Adjective is to be used always in the Neuter Gender. Two or more Substantives singular require an Adjective of the plural Number, and most worthy Gender; the worthiest Gender in Persons being the Masculine, in Things the Neuter.

When there comes a Nominative Case between these Adjectives *Is, quis, qui, qualis, quantus, quotus, Uter*, &c. and the Verb; these Adjectives shall be govern'd of the Verb, or of some other Word in the same Sentence that comes after them: as,

Gratia ab officio, quod mora tardat, abest.

So that *quod* is the Accusative Case govern'd of *tardat*, the Nominative Case *mora* intervening.

CHAP. IV.

Of Government, and particularly of the Construction of Substantives.

When two Substantives of a different Signification come together, the latter is very often put in the Genitive Case, and govern'd of the former: as,

Crescit amor nummi, quantum ipsa pecunia crescit.

Nummi is the Genitive Case, being the latter of two Substantives, and *amor* the former.

We here see the Structure of two concurring Substantives, which is a considerable part of the Latin Syntax, in regard to the general Government of a Genitive Case by a Substantive. The Structure of a Substantive is its Government, in such Case as its Dependence requires, in its several Relations, that it may have in a Sentence.

Sometimes this Genitive Case is elegantly supplied by the Dative; as,

Urbi pater est, urbiq; maritus.

Urbi is the Dative Case govern'd of the Substantive *pater* by Acquisition, that is, to or for which any thing either good or bad is procured.

Verbal Substantives, or such as are derived from Verbs, will sometimes govern the same Case, as the Verbs, from whence they are derived: as,

Et quæ tanta fuit Romam tibi causa videndi?

Romam is here the Accusative Case govern'd of the Verbal Substantive *videndi*, because *video* governs the same Case.

When two Substantives come together, and belong both to the same thing, or when the latter Substantive explains the Nature of the former, they are both put in the same Case by Apposition: as,

Effodiuntur opes, irritamenta malorum.

Irritamenta is the Nominative Case plural, and is put in Apposition with the Substantive *opes*, as it shews the Nature of Riches, that they are apt to provoke Men to Vice.

Sometimes a Genitive Case stands alone by itself, the former Substantive, of which it is govern'd, being understood by the figure Ellipsis: as,

Ubi ad Diana veneris.

Diana is the Genitive Case put alone, the Substantive *templum* being understood. This Ellipsis is very frequent in the English Tongue; as, *he preach'd at St Peter's*, that is, *the Church of St Peter*.

When a Question is asked, the Answer must be made by the same Case: as,

Quarum rerum est nulla satietas? Divitiarum.

Quarum is the Question in the Genitive, and *divitiarum* is the Answer in the same Case. Which Answer is an Elliptical way of Speaking; and that which governs the Question is understood to govern the Answer: as, *Quarum rerum est nulla satietas? Divitiarum.* That is, *Est nulla satietas divitiarum.* Words then that are omitted, and left to be supplied by the Understanding, require the same Construction, as if they were expressed. This Rule of the Question and Answer regulates the Language of Dialogues or other alternate Discourses, wherein whatever precedes by way of Question or Proposition, should, as to Syntax, be imitated in the following Answer or Replication; which Similitude of Construction in the correspondent Parts of a Discourse is at once attended with a double Advantage both of Brevity and Perspicuity, inasmuch as no more need be express'd in the Redditive or Responsive, than what (either by Affirmation, Negation or Explication) is necessary to satisfy the Intent of the Interrogative. But this ought not to be made a principal Rule: for the Responsive, or the Word that answers the Question, does not depend

pend upon the Interrogative, but upon the Verb, or some other Word joined with it; which, because spoken immediately before, is generally understood in the Answer; thus, *Quarum rerum est nulla satietas? Divitiarum.* That is, *Est nulla satietas divitiarum.* So that the general Regimen of the Genitive Case, whether it is set with an Adjective or a Verb, is always dependant on some Substantive, either expressed, or understood.

C H A P. V.

Of the Construction of Adjectives.

Adjectives that betoken Profit or Disprofit, Likeness or Unlikeness, Pleasure, Submission, or any manner of Relation to any thing, require a Dative Case, by the force of Acquisition: as,

Sis bonus, ô! felixque tuis.

Tuis is the Dative Case govern'd of the Adjective *bonus*.

Verbal Adjectives frequently govern the Cases of the Verbs they are derived from: as,

Duplices tendens ad sydera palmas.

Palmas is the Accusative Case govern'd of the Verbal Adjective *tendens*, because the Verb *tendo*, from which it is derived, governs the same Case.

C H A P. VI.

Of the Construction of Verbs.

All manner of Verbs put acquisitively will have a Dative Case: as,

Mihi istic, nec seritur, nec metitur.

Mihi is the Dative Case governed of the Verb *seritur* put acquisitively, that is, signifying the Person

or Thing to or for which any Action is done, whether good, bad, or indifferent.

A Verb Active will have an Accusative Case after it of the Person or Thing to whom the Action is done: as,

Imprimis venerare Deos.

Deos is here the Accusative Case, and is governed of the Verb *venerare*, which, as being Active, expresses an Action that passes on some Object; whereby the Mind passes forward, as it were, in thought, where the Action tends, and the Verb's Signification leads. And from this Transition or Passage of the Mind, as well as of the Action noted by these Verbs, towards another Object, they are denominated Transitives.

A Verb Neuter will also have an Accusative Case after it, but of its own Original and Signification: as,

Tertiam aetatem hominum vivebat Nestor.

Aetatem is the Accusative Case of an agreeable Signification with the Neuter Verb *vivebat*, of which it is governed. But this Accusative Case of a like Signification with the Verb, as *aetatem vivebat*, is a Pleonasm, brought in at first by the Incogitancy of the Vulgar, and followed afterwards by better Authors.

It may be proper here to observe, That a Verbal Substantive Aptote is of the Neuter Gender, and supplies the place of any Case: as,

Posse loqui eripitur, that is, *potentia loquendi*;

O vivere nostrum, that is, *o vita nostra*;

Certa mori, that is, *moriendi*;

Aetas apta regi, that is, *regimini*, or *rectioni*;

Non tanti emo poenitere, that is, *poenitentiam*;

Dignus amari, that is, *amore*.

C H A P. VII.

Of the Construction of Adverbs.

There is but little to be said of Adverbs, and what is chiefly to be observed is, that they govern no Case. The Genitive after Adverbs of Place is govern'd of a Figure called Enallage; for these Adverbs have the force of a Substantive with a Preposition; as, *Ubi gentium*; that is, *in quo loco gentium*. The Genitive after Adverbs of Time is govern'd of a Substantive understood; as, *Tunc temporis*, that is, *tunc in eo spatio temporis*. Adverbs of Quantity are looked upon by many to be rather Adjectives than Adverbs; as, *Satis eloquentia*, that is, *satis res eloquentia*: *satis* being here the feminine Gender and agreeing with *res*, of which Substantive *eloquentia* is govern'd. Or this Genitive may be thus resolved; *Satis de re, aut de negotio eloquentia*. The Dative after Adverbs derived of Adjectives, is govern'd by Acquisition, the Adverbs being put for Adjectives; as, *Venit obviam illi*; where *obviam* is put for *obvius*.

Some Adverbs are prefixed to one Mood more than another; as some rather to the Indicative, some to the Subjunctive, and some to the Imperative: but the Preference is determin'd either by the Sense, the Will of the Author, the poetical Measure, or smoother reading in Prose.

C H A P. VIII.

Of the Construction of Prepositions.

These Prepositions govern an Accusative Case only:

*Ad, penes, adversus, cis, citra, circiter, extra,
Erga, apud, ante, secus, trans, supra, versus, & infra,
Ultra, post, prater, propter, prope, pone, secundum,
Per, circum, circa, contra, juxta, inter, ob, intra.*

These

These Prepositions govern an Ablative:

A, ab, abs, absque,

Atque palam, pro, pra, clam, de, ex, e, cum, sine, coram.

These Prepositions govern both Cases:

Sub, super, in, subter.

Tenus governs an Ablative Case in either Number, but a Genitive only in the Plural.

A and *e* are used before Consonants, *ab* and *ex* before Vowels and Consonants, and *abs* before *c q r* and *t*.

Prepositions, tho' understood, yet govern their usual Cases; and every Ablative in particular is govern'd of a Preposition express'd or understood, it being universally true, that this Case in all Constructions depends on some Preposition, which may easily be discovered by the Scope of the whole Sentence.

Thus have I illustrated the several Parts of the Institution of the Latin Tongue in a Compendious and Rational Manner, giving Light to what was dark, and Perspicuity to what was obscure; so that the Scholar may proceed to the Explication of Authors, who are a Speaking Grammar, and from whom the meaning and true use of Words, Phrases, and Rules of Syntax, are to be learnt by Experience. I shall now only observe, That all Construction is either Just, or Figurative. Just Construction is founded upon the Essential Properties of Words, and is almost the same in all Languages. Figurative Construction entirely depends upon Custom, which, either for Elegance or Dispatch, leaves out a great many Words, otherwise necessary to make a Sentence perfectly full and Grammatical. Having already consider'd the Rules of Just Construction, I shall therefore briefly explain the Figurative.

CHAP. I.

Of Figurative Syntax.

In every Sentence, which is not according to the exact Rules of Grammar, there is either a Deficiency, Redundance, or Change. And from hence there naturally arise three Figures of Syntax, Ellipsis, Pleonasmus, Enallage.

Ellipsis is a most extensive Figure, and is a want of a Word or Words, absolutely necessary to make good the Regular Syntax.

Pleonasm is that Figure by which more Words are express'd than are strictly necessary to make up the Grammatical Sense.

Enallage is that Figure by which any thing is changed or altered in a Sentence from the plain Regular Syntax. The most common Enallage is, when the Latins change their own Syntax for that of the Greeks. As when you meet with *Abstine irarum*, *Desine lacrymarum*, *Regnavit populorum*, and the like; you may conclude that these Verbs in Greek govern a Genitive Case; as, *ἀνατείδω* or that this Genitive rather depends upon the Preposition *ἐν*, which is here suppressed; or *abstine irarum* may be thus resolved, *abstine ab irarum affectu*. But the most frequent Grecism is, when the Accusative Case is used after an Adjective, or a Verb of the Passive Voice; as, *Albus dentes*, *Fractus membra*, *Expleri mentem nequit*. All which Examples are in Imitation of the Greek Syntax, who frequently suppress their *ἐν*; as, *λευκός ἐδόντα*.

Grammarians generally make more Figures than these; but either they belong to Rhetoric, or are reducible to some of these Figures which I have briefly explained: By the help of which I persuade my self that the Young Scholar will be able to solve
the

the most difficult and intricate Passages of the Roman Authors, and will arrive at that very Discipline of Arts and Eloquence, which made the Ancients the Eternal Originals of Good Sense.

O R T H O G R A P H I A.

Prothesis apponit capiti, quod Apharesis aufert.
 Syncopa de medio tollit; sed Epenthesi infert.
 Aufert Apocope finem, quem dat Paragoge.
 Index elisa vocalis Apostrophus haeret.
 Jungit Hyphen voces, nectitve ligamine partes.

O R T H O T O N I A,

Unica longa breves exaquat Syllaba binas.
 Muta Liquensque brevem communem reddere gaudent.
 Corripit alterius, semper producit alius.
 Dactylus in quinto, Spondeus in ordine sexto.
 Ultima communis cujusque est Syllaba versus.
 Vocales inter binas, Vau consona saepe
 Extendit primam; facit hoc Fod consona semper.
 Vocale Synalapha solet truncare priorem.
 Syllaba de binis confecta Synaresis esto.
 Dividit in binas partita Diarexis unam.
 Finale Casura brevem producere gaudet.

A N A L O G I A.

Cum genere, & numero, & casu est variabile nomen.
 Qua maribus solis tribuuntur, mascula dicas.
 Nomen significans foemellam sit muliebre.
 Foemineum capit urbs, aut insula, gemma, vel arbor;
 Masculumque genus sibi, mons, fluviusque cooptatur.
 Qua numero aut casu sunt deficientia, vel qua
 Aut genus, aut flexum variant, Heteroclita sunt.

Qua

*Quæ nullos variant casus, aptota vocabis.
 Estque Monoptyoton nomen cui vox cadit una.
 Sunt Diptyota, quibus duplex flexura remansit.
 Tres quibus inflectis casus, Triptyota vocantur.
 Propria vix numerum transcendunt nomina primum,
 Vox Domus est forma quarta, pariterque secunda.
 Verba modos retinent, personas, tempora, voces.*

S Y N T A X I S.

*Cum recto casu verbum se jungere gaudet;
 Et Substantivis sic Adjectiva coherent.
 Dignior est persona, genusve, quod ordine primum est.
 Sexu si careant, neutrum genus aptius usu est.
 Post Substantivum Genitiva sequetur imago,
 Nomina si duo concurrant in dispare sensu.
 Poscit vox, cui nexa Relatio, saepe Dativum.
 Proprius Activis Accusativus adheret.
 Deficit Ellipsis; verbis Pleonasmus abundat.
 Sape transpositas submutat Enallaga voces;
 Hinc Hellenismus, Phrasis aut Constructio Græca.*

T H E
R O M A N C A L E N D A R,
With Rules for finding out the Calends, Nones,
and Ides.

TH E *Roman* Month is divided into Calends, Nones, and Ides, all which are reckoned backward. *Romulus* began his Months upon the first Day of the New Moon, when one of the Inferior Priests was wont to assemble the People in the Capitol, and call over as many Days as there were between that and the Nones: And so, from the old Word *calo*, the first of those Days had the Name of *Calenda*, which are the first Days of every Month: as, *Calendis Januariis* is the first Day of *January*; *Pridie Calendarum vel Calendas* is the 31st of *December*; 3^o *Cal.* is the 30th; 4^o *Cal.* is the 29th, &c.

The Nones being four, follow the Calends; and they are so called, because there were nine Days from from them to the Ides. iv^o *Nonas Jan.* is *Jan.* 2d; 3^o *Nonas Jan.* is *Jan.* 3d, &c.

The Ides in each Month are eight, which, as they were generally about the Middle of the Month, are derived from the obsolete Verb *Iduare* to divide. viii^o *Id. Jan.* *id est, octavo die Iduum vel Idus*, that is, *Jan.* 6th; and so till you come to the Ides themselves, *Idibus Januariis*, that is, *Jan.* 13th; where note, that when the Accusative Case is used, the Preposition *ante* is understood: as, 3^o *Calendas, Nonas, Idus*, is *tertio die ante Calendas, Nonas, Idus*. After the Ides, the Calends following are to be reckon'd to the next Month. All these Directions will plainly appear by the following Table.

A Ta^r

A Table of the Calends, Nones, and Ides.

	Mar. Jul.	Mai. Octob.	Jan. December.	Aug. Sept.	Apr. Nov.	Jun. Nov.	Februarius.
1	Calendæ.		Calendæ.		Calendæ.		Calendæ.
2	6° — Nonas.		4° — Nonas.		4° — Nonas.		4° — Nonas.
3	5° — Nonas.		3° — Nonas.		3° — Nonas.		3° — Nonas.
4	4° — Nonas.		Pridie Nonas.		Pridie Nonas.		Pridie Nonas.
5	3° — Nonas.		Nona.		Nona.		Nona.
6	Pridie Nonas.		8° — Idus.		8° — Idus.		8° — Idus.
7		Nona.	7° — Idus.		7° — Idus.		7° — Idus.
8	8° — Idus.		6° — Idus.		6° — Idus.		6° — Idus.
9	7° — Idus.		5° — Idus.		5° — Idus.		5° — Idus.
10	6° — Idus.		4° — Idus.		4° — Idus.		4° — Idus.
11	5° — Idus.		3° — Idus.		3° — Idus.		3° — Idus.
12	4° — Idus.		Pridie Idus.		Pridie Idus.		Pridie Idus.
13	3° — Idus.		Idus.		Idus.		Idus.
14	Pridie Idus.		19° — Cal.		18° — Cal.		16° — Cal.
15		Idus.	18° — Cal.		17° — Cal.		15° — Cal.
16	17° — Cal.		17° — Cal.		16° — Cal.		14° — Cal.
17	16° — Cal.		16° — Cal.		15° — Cal.		13° — Cal.
18	15° — Cal.		15° — Cal.		14° — Cal.		12° — Cal.
19	14° — Cal.		14° — Cal.		13° — Cal.		11° — Cal.
20	13° — Cal.		13° — Cal.		12° — Cal.		10° — Cal.
21	12° — Cal.		12° — Cal.		11° — Cal.		9° — Cal.
22	11° — Cal.		11° — Cal.		10° — Cal.		8° — Cal.
23	10° — Cal.		10° — Cal.		9° — Cal.		7° — Cal.
24	9° — Cal.		9° — Cal.		8° — Cal.		6° — Cal.
25	8° — Cal.		8° — Cal.		7° — Cal.		5° — Cal.
26	7° — Cal.		7° — Cal.		6° — Cal.		4° — Cal.
27	6° — Cal.		6° — Cal.		5° — Cal.		3° — Cal.
28	5° — Cal.		5° — Cal.		4° — Cal.		Pridie Cal.
29	4° — Cal.		4° — Cal.		3° — Cal.		
30	3° — Cal.		3° — Cal.		Pridie Cal.		
31	Pridie Cal.		Pridie Cal.				

Anno Biffextili Dies sunt 29. in Februario mense, tuncque sexto Cal. Mart. bis ponitur, & ideo Annus Biffextilis dicitur.

The true length of the Year in this Calendar, according to the old Observations upon the Revolutions of the Sun and Moon, amounts to 365. Days and six hours; which quarter of a Day, every fourth or Biffextile Year, makes 366. Days.

*Sex Nonas, Maius, October, Julius, & Mars,
Quatuor at reliqui: tenet Idus quilibet octo.
Inde Dies reliquos omnes dic esse Calendas.
Nomen sortiri debent a Mense sequenti.
Junius, Aprilis, Septemque, Novemque tricenos.
Unum addas reliquis, viginti Februus octo.*

A CRITICAL
DISSERTATION
ON THE
ROMAN CLASSICS,
In a Chronological Order.

THE Roman Classics are the inestimable Treasures of Learning and Philosophy, which Men of Taste in all Ages and Nations have eagerly studied, and unanimously admired. I shall therefore attempt to set each Author's peculiar and distinguishing Character in a true Light, from the first Improvements of the Latin Tongue, to the end of the Reign of the Emperor *Trajan*. For the greatest part of the succeeding Princes found it so hard an Enterprize to defend their own Territories from the inundations of Barbarous People, that they had little Leisure or Concern to guard the Possessions of the Muses; and the Latin Books, which have been wrote since the Reign of *Trajan*, are so far from having the genuine Stamp of the best Age of Antiquity upon them, that they owe their Price purely to our Curiosity, and not to their own Worth and Excellence.

I.

Marcus Accius Plautus is the first Author we meet with, who died in the 569th year of Rome. He was the great Father of the Latin Tongue, and has been Par-

particularly esteemed for the exact propriety of a florid and copious Diction. He has a peculiar Spirit of Wit and Humour in his Compositions, a sprightly Action, and a great variety of Incidents.

II.

Publius Terentius Afer died in the 594th year of Rome. His Stile is accurate, natural, polite, and chaste. His Characters are just to the last, and his Scenes proceed in a regular Connexion. There is a Dignity and Gracefulness in his Sentiments, so suitable to the Gravity of a Noble Roman, that his Comedies were judged to be Compositions worthy of *Lalins* and *Scipio*, who were then in the highest Reputation for Wit and Politeness. 'Tis observed, that the *Andrian* and the *Brothers* excell in their Characters and Manners; the *Eunuch* and *Phormio*, in the Vigour and Liveliness of their Intrigues; and the *Self-Tormentor* and *Mother-in-Law*, in their Thoughts, Passions, and Purity of Style.

III.

T. Lucretius Carus put an End to his Life in the 702d year of Rome. His Stile always flows in a pure Stream, his Verses often recommend themselves by a beautiful harmony of Numbers, and his Sentiments are truly Poetical and Sublime.

IV.

C. Valerius Catullus died in the 704th year of Rome, He was highly distinguished for an easy unaffected Elegance and Pleasantry of Wit, which enlivens his Stile, and gives it a Character peculiar to himself. There are some finished Pieces of his, that are inimitable in their kind; such is his Poem on *Lesbia's Sparrow*,

Sparrow, and that on Acme and Septimius; the Translation of Callimachus's Elegy on Queen Berenice's Hair is also an excellent Piece; and his Lyric Poems are many of them well written, particularly the Carmen Seculare.

V.

Caius Julius Caesar was killed in the Senate House in the 709th year of Rome. He was a Man of great Profusion and Munificence, and transmitted such a degree of Glory to Posterity by his brave Atchievements, as is superior to Envy itself. His Ambition was not only to Rule in Rome, but to make Rome rule; in being the Terror of her Enemies, the Delight of her Allies, and the Admiration of the whole World. He was no less famous for his wonderful taste of Learning, than for his skill in War; there being diffused thro' his Memoirs such an admirable Elegance and Purity of Stile, that they have the peculiar Talent, of being the Model of good Language, and of partaking in the Birth and Nobility of their Author.

VI.

Aulus Hirtius is neat in his Stile to the highest Degree; but it is matter of Observation, that his fourth Book of the Spanish War is rough and without Ornament, and is so greatly inferior to the other three, that it is difficult to determine, whether it was more barbarously written, or carelessly transcribed.

VII.

Marcus Tullius Cicero was beheaded in the 710th year of Rome. He was threescore and three years old when he died, so that his Death might not have seem'd untimely if it had not been violent. Antiquity has never produced a greater Genius. His Writings

ings are sweet and engaging, flowing and diffusive, and embellish'd with the most beautiful Turns, and the most lively Colours. Whether he addresses his Friend in the graceful Negligence of a familiar Letter, or moves his Auditors with labour'd Periods, and passionate Strains of manly Oratory; whether he proves the Majesty of God, and the Immortality of the Soul in a most sublime and pompous Eloquence, or lays down the Rules of Prudence and Virtue in a more calm and even way of Writing, he constantly expresses good Sense in pure and proper Language, the Elegance of his Diction always comporting with the Greatness and Delicacy of his Thoughts. His Philosophical Reasonings have happily lost their usual Jejuneness. His Treatises *De Oratore*, especially the Dialogues inserted in them, abound with an Inimitable Grace of Elocution, and as it were that Flower of Politeness, wherein Urbanity principally consists. But his celebrated Epistle to Luceius, where he requests him to write the History of his Consulship, will ever be justly look'd upon as a shining Monument of his Eloquence, and at the same time of his Vanity.

VIII.

Cornelius Nepos died in the 723d year of Rome. The Purity of his Diction is truly Roman, but he rather deserves the Name of an Encomiast than Historian.

IX.

Caius Sallustius Crispus died in the 724th year of Rome. The Stile of this Historian is concise, nervous, and sometimes ambiguous. He has a greatness and rapidity of Expression, running over in a redundancy of Sense, tho' not of Words. His Characters are the most compleat draughts of human Nature; and his Descriptions have all the Life, that the brightest Imagination

gination and the most natural Expressions are capable of giving.

X.

Publius Virgilius Maro died in the 725th year of Rome, when the Roman Literature, as well as Empire, was in its highest Ascendant under Augustus. His Stile is so refined, that he not only, like Cæsar, owns no Superior; but with Pompey, will not allow of any Competitor for the Prize. He had a great Genius, but a much greater Judgment, his Works being the most curious and valuable Productions of human Understanding. His Pastorals describe that innocent Simplicity which was the Blessing of the first Ages of the World, and which he has supported by rural Scenes, Songs and Music, Omens of Birds, Comparisons, and all such Ideas as are common to a pastoral Life. His Georgics reconcile the most lively and ornamental Parts of Poetry with the Simplicity of the plain and common Precepts of Agriculture; and not only instruct in rural Affairs, but furnish the attentive Mind with many excellent Improvements in Arts and Sciences. Industry and Sobriety, the Love of one's Country, and a Religious Frame of Mind, are every where inculcated. You may there see the Plan of a good Government, form'd upon that of a little Insect the Bee, in whose Republic there is no Idleness, no Avarice or Self-love, but all is in common. What is necessary is granted to all, a Superfluity to none, and 'tis for the publick Good that their Substance is preserved. If he was indebted to Homer for the general Plan of his *Æneid*, he has however so improved upon his Proportions, and shewn the most exquisite Skill in the Choice of his Ornaments, that he is become an Original himself.

XI.

Albius Tibullus died in the 735th year of Rome. He wrote four Books of Elegies in a polite and courtly Manner, has a flowing Sweetness in all his Hexameters, and is the Pattern of an easy and correct Stile,

XII.

Sextus Aurelius Propertius died in the 737th year of Rome. The great Objects of his Imitation were Callimachus, Mimnermus, and Philetas; to whom some have thought that he owed great part of his Success, rather than to the Force of his own Genius. His Stile is too much labour'd and studied, and his affected Cadence of the Greek Pentameters does not well agree with the Turn of the Latin Tongue.

XIII.

Quintus Horatius Flaccus died in the 745th year of Rome. He was the greatest Master of Life, and of true Sense in the Conduct of it. His Genius was sublime, unaffected, and universal. Whether we consider this Author as a Poet, a Philosopher, or a Critic, his Productions are equally admirable. His Odes are like an agreeable Country, where all is gay and smiling, and cover'd over with Flowers. He has touched the Lyre with so masterly a hand, that he is in every Respect the Standard of Lyric Poetry. He has peculiarly distinguished himself by an uncommon propriety of Expression. He has mixed the soft, the amorous, and the jovial, with the grave and sublime; and all is beautiful, bold, and easy, which no Study or Diligence of Imitation can possibly reach. His Descriptions are fine and just, and there reigns throughout such an air of Sensibility in them, that
tells

tells the Reader he felt and tasted all the Pleasures he describes. But some of his Epodes are of a very different Character from the generality of his Odes, and are scarce worthy their Author. His Satires and Epistles were written for the Instruction of Mankind, and abound with many excellent Rules and Precepts, the Knowledge of which contributes very much to the Improvement of Life, by imprinting in our Minds just and true and lively Sentiments of moral Honesty and Virtue. It was therefore necessary for him to change his stile, so that there are none of those daring and inimitable Flights, for which his Odes are so justly admired; his Satires and Epistles being plain, witty and elegant, and nearer Prose than Verse. The Form of his Satire is sportive and jesting, correcting Vice with Smiles and facetious Wit, genteely reprov- ing and artfully blaming, without so much as alarm- ing the Offender.

XIV.

M. Manilius died in the 762d year of Rome, and in the 10th year of the Christian Æra. His Stile is pure and worthy the Augustan Age. He may justly be allowed a place in the number of good Poets; especially considering his Genius was confined by the Subject, from striking out into those Beauties, which are the very Soul of Poetry; in which however he seems to be as great a Master as in Philosophy.

XV.

Publius Ovidius Naso died in the 767th year of Rome, and in the 15th year of the Christian Æra. In the Works of Ovid we meet with facility, inven- tion, and copiousness; but without exactness, pro- priety, and purity of Taste. There hardly ever ap- pear'd a brighter Genius; but, by too great a Com-

placency in indulging it, he fell short of that Perfection for which Nature seemed to have design'd him, and left the Imitation of Nature, and the cooler Dictates of his Judgment, for the false Applause of a luxurious Fancy. His Metamorphoses may be deservedly consider'd as the Porch to the great Temple of the Heathen Mythology. His Fasti are valuable, learned, and useful. But the Lasciviousness of his Elegies, and his Art of Love are sufficient to corrupt a larger Empire than that of Rome.

XVI.

Titus Livius died in the 770th year of Rome, and in the 18th year of the Christian Æra. He is universally allowed to be the most compleat Pattern of Historical Writing in the Latin Tongue. He opens to the Reader all the Antiquities of Rome, which was, for its Magnificence and Glory, one of the greatest Wonders of the whole Earth. He tells a Story, and makes up a Description with inexpressible Grace; the elegance and purity, the greatness and nobleness of his Diction, his happiness in Narration, and his wonderful Eloquence exceeding all Commendation.

XVII.

T. Phadrus died in the 783d year of Rome, and in the 31st year of the Christian Æra. He was very well skill'd in the genuine Latin, and has wrote a beautiful System of Moral Philosophy in Masquerade. He has so well adapted his Matter to the Capacities of young Scholars, and has adorn'd it with that Purity of Language, and with that Freedom, and accuracy of Stile, that it has deservedly obtain'd, as a useful initiating Author. His Fables are Trimeters, or Senarian Verses, and some of the finest extant.

M. Vel-

XVIII.

M. Velleius Paterculus died in the 786th year of Rome, and in the 34th year of the Christian Æra. He was a polite and judicious Historian, whose good Taste was never question'd. His Diction is truly Roman and eloquent, but a great part of his Books are lost.

XIX.

Aulus Persius Flaccus died in the 813th year of Rome, and in the 61st year of the Christian Æra. His Style is noble, figurative, and poetical, and in general, answerable to the Dignity of his Sentiments. He shines most in recommending Virtue and Integrity, and all the most important Duties of Life. He was however too grave and serious to court the Muses with Success, and the Circumstances of the Times he wrote in were such, as to make it necessary very often to veil his Meaning, and mask his Words.

XX.

Lucius Annaeus Seneca died by Nero's Order in the 816th year of Rome, and in the 64th year of the Christian Æra. He was an excellent Philosopher, and we find in his Works a great number of beautiful Thoughts and just Maxims for the forming our Manners. He abounds with Sallies of Wit and Brightness, but Eloquence began now to breath another Air, and lost that Sprightliness and flush of Health which she had hitherto preserv'd. He was too much enamour'd with the Productions of his own Genius, so that a vicious and depraved Taste runs thro' almost every part of his Writings. He made so great a Figure in Rome for his Riches, that he had great reason to reproach himself for his extravagant attachment

ment to Wealth, and those numberless Acquisitions he made of Lands, Gardens, and magnificent Buildings, not scrupling the practise of the most enormous Usury to obtain them, and bringing a Disgrace entirely, if not upon Philosophy, at least upon the Philosopher, in not reducing to practise what he had said and wrote upon the advantages of a frugal Life. *Sapiens non amat Divitias, sed mavult; non in animum illas, sed in domum recipit.* The Tragedy of Medea is on all hands attributed to this Philosopher, and shews his Character as a Tragic Poet. The Stile of it is magnificent, the Sentiments sublime, and the Images are very lively and poetical.

XXI.

M. Annaeus Lucanus died by Nero's Order in the 816th year of Rome, and in the 64th year of the Christian Æra. His *Pharsalia* is a narrative historical Poem, wherein he has nobly discovered a generous Principle of Virtue and Liberty. He adorned his Subject with beautiful Fictions, but he is found sometimes to be carried a little too far by the fire of his vast Imagination. His Expression is bold and lively, his Sentiments are strong and clear, his Digressions are always instructive and entertaining, and the manner of his Descriptions is so masterly, that you seem rather a Spectator than a Reader of the several Transactions he relates.

XXII.

Titus Petronius Arbiter died by Nero's Order in the 817th year of Rome, and in the 65th year of the Christian Æra. This Author is greatly to be admired throughout, for the Purity of his Stile, the Delicacy of his Sentiments, and his great Easiness in giving us ingenuously all sorts of Characters. For there is no part

part of Nature, and no Profession, which Petronius does not admirably delineate: He is a Poet, an Orator, and a Philosopher, at his pleasure. It must be freely confess'd that debauch'd expressions are the filthy overflowings of a vicious Heart; but if any one could find the secret of wrapping up what is obscene, in a Language like his, the Ladies themselves would praise him for his Discretion.

XXIII.

Caius Plinius Secundus perish'd in Vesuvius in the 828th year of Rome, and in the 76th year of the Christian Æra. His Natural History is a learned and copious Work; it entertains the Reader with all the Variety of Nature itself, and is one of the greatest Monuments of universal Knowledge, and unwearied Application, now extant in the World: and his Geography and Description of Herbs, Trees, and Animals, are of great use to the understanding of all the Authors of Rome and Greece.

XXIV.

Quintus Curtius Rufus is supposed to have wrote the Actions of Alexander the Great in Vespasian's time. He is very neat and florid in a Declamatory Style. His Orations are harmonious, full of elegant Allusions, Illustrations and Comparisons. The Veracity of this Author is impeached, as tho' he frequently related Facts with such Circumstances, as carried along with them their own Confutation, and were manifestly inconsistent, as improper for the Place and Climate where they are said to have happened. Thus he has situated the Oracle of Jupiter Ammon in a wonderfully temperate Climate, tho' it lies in inner Lybia, about twenty Degrees of North Latitude. He makes Tigris and Euphrates run thro' Media, where they

they never come. But the Apology he makes for himself, if candidly consider'd, may easily be allowed; in that he followed the Greek Writers, who had transmitted down these Geographical Errors.

XXV.

Caius Valerius Flaccus died in the 829th year of Rome, and in the 77th year of the Christian Æra. He has professedly imitated Virgil, and often does it in a noble and happy Manner. His Poem of the Argonautic Expedition is imperfect, but the Purity of his Stile, and the poetical Turn of his Expression are justly to be commended. He is master of much Spirit, his Characters are various and well distinguished, his Descriptions are strong and full, and his Comparisons are apt and lively.

XXVI.

M. Fabius Quintilianus died in the 847th year of Rome, and in the 95th year of the Christian Æra. He was a Man of a just Taste, and has given us the Progress of the Latin Tongue, in some Branches, so exactly, that the Authority of no Manuscript can be opposed to him. His Language is the flower of the purest Latinity, and his Reflections are judiciously blended with Wit and Sprightliness. He applied himself chiefly in forming Orators for the Bar, and has left many excellent Models of the most convincing and moving Eloquence digested into a regular System, and conducting the Reader to the Fountain-head of true Sense and Sublimity.

XXVII.

Publius Papinius Statius died in the 848th year of Rome, and in the 96th year of the Christian Æra.
He

He was a Man of great Erudition, and had a happy Talent in writing his Miscellanies, or occasional Poems, in an elegant and easy Stile. The Thebaid is not so much an Epic Poem, as an important historical Event, related with poetical Justice. His Descriptions are full and exact, and generally supported by a bold and lofty Expression. The Passions are painted in the strongest and truest Colours; the Speeches are vehement and pathetic; the Comparisons are lively; and the Metaphors are shining. The Achilleid is an imperfect Work, but however we may perceive in it a greater smoothness in the Numbers, and an ease in the Stile, which the Thebaid sometimes wanted.

XXVIII.

Caius Silius Italicus died in the 854th year of Rome, and in the 102d year of the Christian Æra. The Characters in his Poem are noble and just, the Sentiments are great and beautiful, the Descriptions are bold and well circumstantiated, and the Images are very poetical; but the Expression, and the Colouring, is weak and often spiritless. His Misfortune seems want of Genius, and of an earlier Application to Poetry; inasmuch as he dedicated only the Dregs of Life to the Muses Service.

XXIX.

C. Cornelius Tacitus died in the 860th year of Rome, and in the 108th year of the Christian Æra. This Author has shewn a surprizing Sagacity in his Reflections on the arduous matters of Policy, the Statesman brightening the Scholar, and the Consul improving and elevating the Historian. His Descriptions are the very Voice of Nature, and his Characters judiciously discover the Changes, Turns, and different impressions, human Nature is subject to from the different

rent Periods and Circumstances of our Lives. In short, he writes with an uncommon Spirit and Sprightliness, is nervous and compact, but his brevity in some places seems to intrench upon his Perspicuity.

XXX.

M. Valerius Martialis died in the 861st year of Rome, and in the 109th year of the Christian Æra. He was a witty Epigrammatist, of an extensive and sprightly Genius. He well knew how to temper the severity of Satire with a mixture of Good Nature. His Stile is various according to his Subject, and it must be granted that many little Witticisms and false Turns are to be met with among his Epigrams.

XXXI.

Caius Plinius Cacilius Secundus died in the 866th year of Rome, and in the 114th year of the Christian Æra. He is one of the finest Wits that Italy has produced. He is correct and elegant, and has a florid and gay Fancy, temper'd with Maturity and Soundness of Judgment. Every thing in him is exquisitely study'd; and yet every thing is natural and easy. In his incomparable Panegyric in honour of Trajan, he has frequent and surprizing turns of true Wit, without playing and tinkling upon Sounds.

XXXII.

Lucius Annaeus Florus flourished about the 867th year of Rome, or the 115th year of the Christian Æra. He has given us a short Compendium of the Roman History from the Foundation of the City to the Reign of Trajan. He is very much admired by some for the Elegancy of a declamatory and poetical Stile; but others have discover'd some Faults in his Diction, and pointed

pointed out several Puerilities that are justly exceptionable.

XXXIII.

Caius Suetonius Tranquillus flourish'd in the Reign of Trajan, and wrote with great Integrity and Candour. He has done Justice to the Characters of the several Emperors, and laid open their Tempers with a decent Freedom. He neither conceals their Virtues, or palliates their Vices; but draws the most faithful Resemblances, giving every one their proper Manners, neither flattering the Behaviour of the Good, nor dissembling the Conduct of the Bad. And this Observation may be naturally made, That his History is full of the dismal Effects of arbitrary Power lodged in the hands of a single Person; the reading whereof may make us more sensible of the value of Liberty, and the Happiness we enjoy under the just and legal Government of our native Country, where what we have we enjoy.

XXXIV.

Decimus Junius Juvenalis died in a very advanced age in the 879th year of Rome, in the 11th year of the Emperor Adrian, and in the 127th year of the Christian Æra. He is eloquent, moving, & sublime, and has added all the Dignity of Numbers to the wittiest and most biting Satire. He is a Friend to Liberty and Virtue, and pursues Vice thro' all its Shapes and Disguises. He censures the whole Compass of human Actions that deviate from the Rules of Honour, he establishes the unalterable distinctions of Good and Evil, and he builds his Doctrine upon the immoveable foundations of God and infinite Providence.

I have thus taken a Compendious View of the celebrated Masters of Antiquity, who, having stood the Test of so many Ages and People, have deserved by a common Voice to be esteemed the sovereign Judges, of good Taste for all future Times, and the most finished Patterns of the highest Perfection in Literature. From this Period, the Roman Muses as well as Eagles stoop'd from their former height, 'till they were at last swept away by an Inundation of Ignorance and Barbarity, and involved in one common Ruin. As the Spirit of Learning began to expire, the rash Zeal of the Monks succeeded; which was more injurious to the Learned World, than the several Ravages of the barbarous Nations of the North, or the destroying hand of Time itself. So that from hence we meet with little else but a Picture of human Nature, in its utmost Deformity; such as we can hardly view with Patience, much less with Pleasure. The heavy, confused, and gross Ornaments of the old Gothic Buildings, placed usually without Choice, contrary to all good Rules, and out of all true Proportions, are a lively Image of the Writings of the Authors of this Age. I shall therefore conclude this Dissertation with that beautiful Passage relating to our present Subject, in the Essay on Criticism.

*Learning and Rome alike in Empire grew,
And Arts still follow'd where her Eagles flew.
From the same Foes, at last, both felt their Doom,
And the same Age saw Learning fall, and Rome.*

THE END.



The Conclusion

... have seen in our Compendious View of the ...
... of humanity who having stood the ...
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... and the most fi ...
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